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The Man of Steel

—SEE PAGE 3.

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Nehru Flings A Challenge

OUR SHORT STORY

By KRISHNA SHRINIVASA

EASY COME...

With a satisfied smile on his lips and his head on one side Kuppuswami contemplated a coat which hung on a nail inside the bed-room door. It was not in itself a pleasing object. It was old and wrinkled; one button at least had departed, and some of the others hung by a thread.

Yet Kuppu looked at it with satisfaction, for it was more than an old coat to him. It was a treasure cache, for in the top left-hand pocket he kept hidden a neat little wad of ten-rupee notes, the reward of his knowledge of the form of horses.

"Nobody would ever think of looking in an old rag like that for money," he told himself for the twentieth time. Not that he was afraid of burglars. None of these was likely to think a railwayman worthy of his attention.

But far more than all the housebreakers in the Rogues' Gallery, he feared Muniamma, his wife. Muniamma had her views on money. She held that it did husbands no good, unsettling them and keeping them out of their homes. Further, she detested betting and gambling. Two good reasons why Kuppu should hide his winnings from her.

Kuppu did not stay long to contemplate his bank. He was in a hurry to meet Maniam. But, as usual, that admirable man was a little late.

"Always let the other fellow get there first," was his theory. "He'll have to buy himself at least a cup of coffee, and when you turn up he'll have to ask you to have one."

While Kuppu waited he wondered why, when Maniam was a mine of information about Turf matters, his knowledge never seemed to do him any good. He seldom had any money; and his dingy appearance hardly inspired confidence.

He looked as dingy as ever when at last he appeared, a largely built man, bald and adorned with a straggling moustache. The expression of his large face was so vacant that he looked equally intelligent viewed from the back.

"Know anything?" asked Kuppu, when hospitable rites had been performed.

Maniam mentioned a name and a time.

"Ran unplaced last time out," objected Kuppu.

"Wasn't meant," said his mentor huskily. "It's meant now. Red-hot. Know the man who does the stable commissions."

"Right!""

Kuppu resolved to place unusually large bet.

"You haven't got too much time," urged Maniam, glancing at the clock.

* * *

Muniamma was surprised to see her husband home again so soon.

"Forgot my handkerchief," he mumbled, as he brushed past her on his way to his cache.

"Oh! Then while you're up there you might get the aspirins out of my top left-hand drawer."

The drawer was full of the miscellaneous odds and ends usual in such receptacles. Searching for the aspirin Kuppu's fingers struck the shell-encrusted box he had given Muniamma some years before.

"Wonder what the old girl keeps in it now?" he smiled to himself.

Then he gave a startled gasp.

The little box was nearly full of ten-rupee notes-not folded in a neat wad, but lying anyhow, as if they had been put in singly. The outraged husband saw what this meant at once. Muniamma had been making a secret hoard by squeezing the housekeeping money.

"It's thieving, that's what it is," he told himself. An appropriate punishment should be visited on the erring wife. He would back Maniam's tip with a tenner from Muniamma's money, leaving his own undisturbed.

* * *

"Is it right for a woman to save in secret out of the money her husband gives her for the housekeepings?" he asked Maniam presently.

"Not right, but often done," replied the oracle.

"What would you do if your wife did such a wicked thing?"

"Fetch her one side o'the head."

Kuppu looked at the oracle with awe and greatly increased respect. Then he suddenly remembered that there was now no Mrs Maniam.

He knew that the side of Muniamma's head was safe; all the same he resolved to approach the subject of his grievance obliquely. And that soon. On his way home he bought an evening paper and scanned the 'Stop Press' eagerly. But Maniam's fancy had again run unplaced. No doubt it had been "meant" but in racing intention is not always fulfilled by performance.

Kuppu felt a natural disappointment, but he was not unduly cast down. After all it was Muniamma's money he had risked and not his own. But stop a minute...it was his own to start with, for he had earned it. Did it become Muniamma's own when he handed it over to her for house-keeping purposes?

"Want to put a case to you," he said, after his meal.

"Case? What of?"

"Of nothing. Simply a case."

"Funny old thing! Well, go on with your case whatever it is."

"What would you think," he said heavily, as he gazed hard into Muniamma's wholesome face," of a woman who secretly put by money out of what her hard-working husband has given her for the house-keeping!"

"Think of her? I'd think she was a jolly sensible woman."

"You wouldn't think it was—er—wrong and wicked and deceitful?"

Muniamma put down the tray of vegetables with a clatter.

"Look here", she exclaimed, with one plump fist on the table and the other at her waist, "when a woman has cleaned and cooked and washed and mended for a husband all the week long she's entitled to anything she can get for herself. If she can save it out of the mingy bit the ordinary husband gives her—well, I say good luck to her!"

"But look here, Muniamma," went on Kuppu, arresting his wife on her way to the sink, "if a woman stints the housekeeping, stands to sense that a man doesn't get the proper nourishment he needs to fit him for his work."

It is well-known that women cannot consider the abstract. Muniamma came at once to the concrete and came to it with point and emphasis.

"What are you getting at?" she demanded. "Have you had a good dinner to-day?"

"Yes."

"Did you have a good dinner yesterday?"

"I'm not denying it".

"Haven't your dinners always been good?"

"They have".

"Then what are you moaning about? So long as it is not you that gets stinted, why should you worry whether anybody else is or not?"

* * *

It seemed like a malignant fate but since Kuppu's first secret raid of Muniamma's secret treasure Maniam's information became less reliable. His selections never caught the judge's eye in one instance; and while this run of ill luck affected Kuppuswami it affected his friend and Turf adviser even more.

The dingy man had no regular work, as the other had. So it happened that one morning Maniam realised he was not only extremely thirsty but hungry as well. He searched every pocket but even a coffee at the local eating house was beyond his means.

"Kuppu hasn't broken into his own little packet yet", he murmured and set off for his pal's home.

He smiled in a repellant manner on Muniamma when she opened the door.

"Kuppu sent me to say he wants ten-rupees very urgent", he said brightly.

"Ho!" said Muniamma. "Did he say where I was to find it very urgent?"

"Oh, yes!" went on Maniam eagerly. "He told me he had put some money in the top left hand pocket of his old coat hanging behind the bedroom door".

Muniamma looked at him even more coldly than before. "What does he want ten rupees for this time in the morning"

Maniam spread out his hands in a gesture he had seen in the films.

"Am I to know?" he asked, not having expected the question. "He never told me."

With compressed lips Muniamma went indoors. She returned with a tenner between finger and thumb, which she held out rather as one would give a bone to some unpleasant looking cur.

Maniam almost snatched the money. Scarcely waiting to say, "Thank you", he set off at a lope.

"It was easy—easy!" he told himself. He did not ask himself what would happen when Kuppu found out his trenchery. He wanted some food.

* * *

Loud and clear rose the voice of Muniamma as she washed up the coffee pot to the usual tune.

"Hullo!" said Kuppu, mystified. "What's the idea? Where is my tea?"

"Thought you wouldn't want any. Sending for a tenner in the morning made me naturally think you weren't coming in early".

"The girl's potty!" declared her husband, wiping his brow. "Who sent for any tenner?"

Muniamma explained, while Kuppu's face went alternately white and red with mingled emotions.

"The dirty dog!" he muttered between his clenched teeth at last. "And you gave him a tenner out of my old coat?"

"I did not, because there was no money there".

"No—no m—m—money there?" stuttered Kuppu, staring.

Muniamma began to smile grimly.

"No." I took that coat down sometime ago to see if there was anything to be done with it, and those notes fell out of one of the pockets. I thought they'd be safer with me than with you, so I put them in that old shell-box you gave me."

"Then it was my own money all the time!" wailed Kuppu.

"It was", confirmed his wife, looking grimmer than ever.

"And now, my dear sir, I want to know where you got it!"

'And Quiet Flows The Don'

(Translated from the "Pravda", Moscow.)

In a forest hut German prisoners were being questioned. When taken they had been disarmed and brought there. They had come by road, stepping over the bloodstained dead bodies of their comrades. A blond German, Gerhardt Wolck, ragged, dirty, with a scar on his face, looked into the ditch, where blackened corpses of soldiers were lying, and said in distress "The Don...The Don..."

They had come to the Don to plunder its riches. Let us see who they are, these despicable invaders.

* * *

Christian Voss is from Upper Silesia a corporal. He has cold eyes, thin lips and a snub nose. He wears rings on his fingers and charms round his neck.

Who is Voss? He is an ordinary German citizen, brought up in the Hitler Union of Youth. How did he spend his time? Sport sport . . . swimming, running, football. This was pleasant and easy.

Blood and victims do not affect him...This is his story.

"I took part in the campaign against France. After the battle we burst into a fine city. I soon got into the street where there were all the best shops. You understand? Then suddenly a silly fool shot at me from a gateway. I was wounded in the back. Had to go to hospital and all the rest of it. The company commander after that battle sent home thirty packing cases".

Christian Voss screwed up his eyes and repeated; "Thirty cases, that's something. Wine, chocolates, woollen material, glassware. The officer must have made ten thousand marks out of it. I did not lose heart. My wound got better and I had things to look forward to....."

Christian Voss got really angry, when he came with his division to Poland and found that he was too late. The country had been pillaged, shop premises were used as stables for horses, and everything of value had already been removed from the museums.

"By that time I had already been fighting a whole year. But my pockets were as empty, as in the beginning of the war. 'Never mind', the officers told us 'there is Russia with enough loot for everybody'....."

And the greedy plunderers rushed on. Is Hans Konetchnitz dead? Is Herhardt Pilacek dead? The devil may take them. He—Christian Voss—would enjoy victory to his heart's content.

Thus Christian Voss, and other similar scoundrels with him, reached the Don. Here his career of soldier, thief and murderer was suddenly interrupted. Soviet tanks had wedged themselves into the German line of defence, and crushing the German soldiers went ahead. The soldiers ran back in dismay, but new tanks came and crushed them, rushing onwards. Voss realised that the position was difficult and hopeless, and he gave up. From his pocket he pulled out a Soviet leaflet, which he had kept well for such an occasion, and, his hands held well up, he got out of the shell crater.

* * *

Reinhold Janetzki was from Shleswing—a private of the 2nd company, 2nd battalion, 202nd infantry regiment of the recently routed 75th German division. He had the appearance of a degenerate; the tousled hair fell over his low forehead, his left ear stuck out and he had round bulging eyes like an owl, his shoulders drooped and his small body was supported by short, bent legs. Was he an Aryan?

"Yes, an Aryan..."

In a monotonous voice, which did not seem to be his own, he recited his statement.

"Every day the company lost many men and they were continually replaced by reserves. We

(Continued on Page 21)

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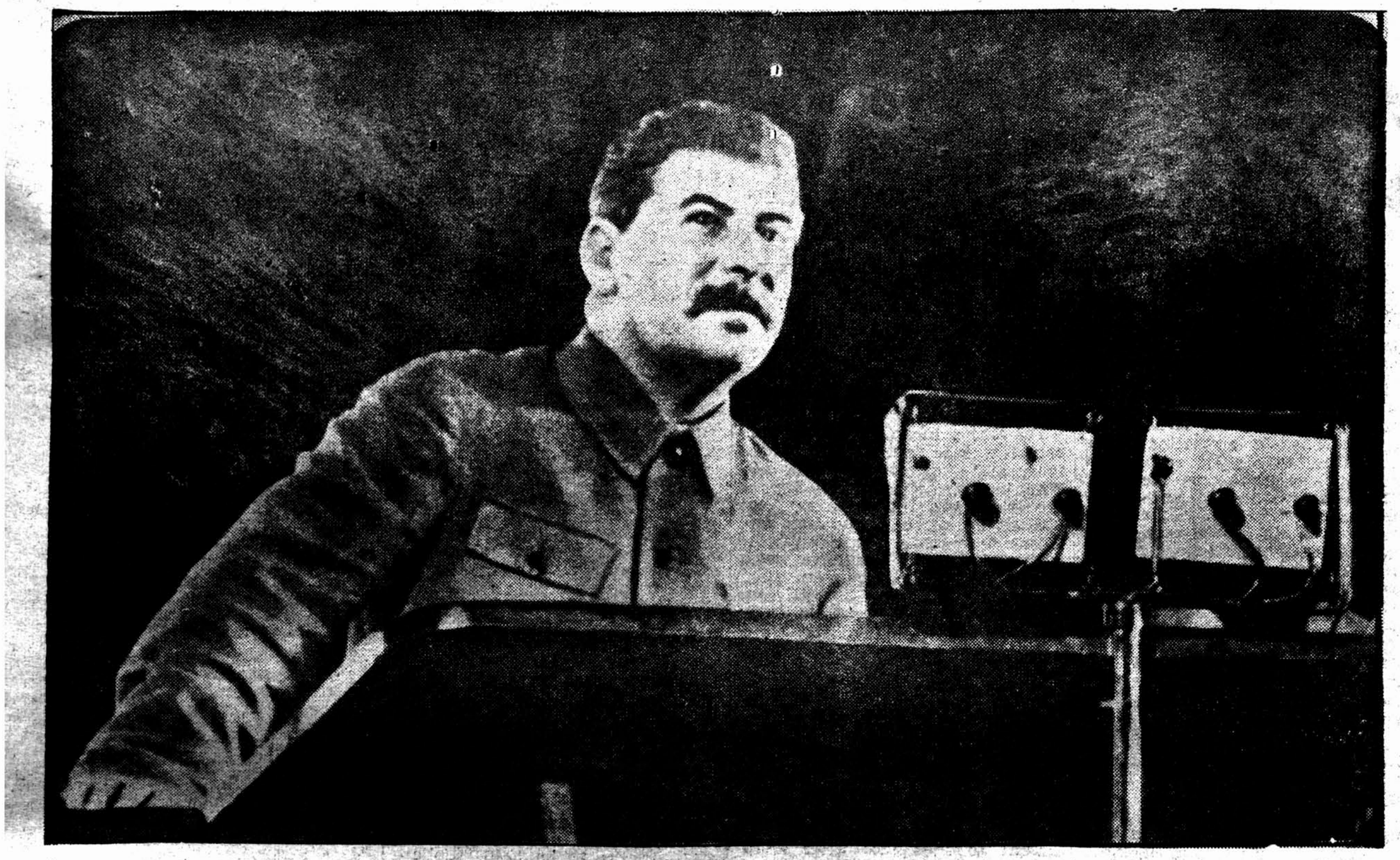


Stalin—The Man Of Steel

JOSEPH STALIN makes on those who meet him for the first time an impression both immediate and lasting.

It is an impression all agree, compounded of modesty, naturalness and controlled forcefulness. His precisely chosen phrases produce the effect of careful preparation, yet in the way he changes from gravity to large-hearted joviality there is spontaneity.

As I read the impressions made by Stalin's personality on a large number of very different kinds of people over a period of several years, certain constant aspects continually recur. Stalin's understanding of the common man and his combative spirit. Each of these aspects is playing a part in making Stalin Soviet Russia's war leader.

This leader, from whose desk secretaries remove countless scraps of paper on which through long hours of concentration late at night he has jotted records of telephone and radio conversations with generals, factory directors and technical experts over one-sixth of the world's land surface, never loses sight of the common man whose fate his power decides.

Finely Trained Mind

This son of a Georgian cobbler and a woman of the Caucasian mountain tribes has never forgotten his humble origin, and his reaction to the exaggerated, sometimes vulgar, worship manifest for him in the Soviet Union is often sharp, though he differentiates keenly between the naive and sincere devotion of remote peoples, often but a few stages removed from primitive ways of living, and the lip service of the more sophisticated. Any coldness or abstraction on his part would be a serious blunder in his method of maintaining power among such peoples as the Nenets of North Siberia or the nomadic Kalmucks of the Caspian shores.

When Sergei Iliushin was constructing the famous Stormovik plane, Stalin cleared all other work from his desk for the time it took to master the details of the project. He made at least one important suggestion which reduced the building time considerably. When engineers were working on the Moscow water system, Stalin plunged into a study of maps, plans and blue-prints, and a penetrating suggestion saved the State many millions of rubles.

It is this application of a finely trained mind and a long-range imagination to the vast problems which faced the Soviet Union in peacetime that has created popular confidence and in the long run this and his widely advertised geniality are the foundations on which wartime confidence in Stalin is based.

Lifelong Fighter

In a planned State based on reason, some one must ultimately take the responsibility for the plan. The responsibility falls on Stalin; and, never forgetting that he is planning for a distant future, Stalin's main care is that

By RALPH PARKER

the application of informed and skeptical minds should be given to every plan. Never does one hear the criticism that Stalin has ever botched his work by faulty planning, though—and this may surprise people abroad—Stalin's work is discussed freely by the public.

Stalin is a fighter. Since he was 15, when he joined the underground groups of Russian Marxists in the Caucasus, he has been fighting, and forty-eight years later he retains the pugnacity of the days when he began to learn the tactics of beating his enemies.

His fights have been against many enemies, but what Stalin has defended has remained constant—the idea of establishing a new type of State in which all citizens have economic, political and cultural freedom and in which no private interests impede the development of the earth's bounty for the benefit of the whole.

His fights have brought Stalin into conflict with anti-Marxists, with the Mensheviki counter-revolutionaries and then, after the Socialist Soviet State had taken its first steps towards its goal, with enemies of the people within the land and Fascists without.

Four Constant Aspects

At many stages of his long fighting career Stalin has seen the young State in danger and he has fought for it fiercely and ruthlessly. To-day this man of slight build and considered speech, sitting in council around a large table in a white-walled room with no decoration save Lenin's portrait flanked with red banners, faces a situation where the Soviet power is assailed by the massed forces of its deadly enemy, fascism, now sprawling across Russia's rich fields.

What is Stalin's role as defender of that power and land? His strategic plan is long laid and has been modified according to new situations constantly developing internationally as well as internally since the October revolution twenty-five years ago. But there are four constant aspects having a direct bearing on the war. They are the nationalities, the Red Army, industrial location and educational policies. In each of these the personal hand of Stalin is clearly seen.

Stalin's experience in Caucasia with its nationalities complex marked him out as a revolutionary expert on nationalities, and twenty-nine years ago he postulated the principles which dominate the present-day practice of the Soviet Government.

Women's Role In Army

Stalin's formula, "National in Form, Socialistic in Substance", has meant fostering the national characteristics of autonomous republics, and created ardent patriotism throughout the Union. Some of the best soldiers on the Leningrad front were Kalmucks; Kuban Cossacks fought before Moscow and Leningrad men are defending the Caucasus. It is the nationalities policy, I think, more than drastic pre-war measures that has stolen from Hitler the weapon of working behind the enemy's lines with traitors.

Aided by Marshal Voroshiloff and following closely as always Lenin's lessons, Stalin has created an army which throughout peace-time considered war as something imminent, which represented the best forces of the land and which enjoyed immense prestige and close contact with the people. No army caste appeared, no barriers arose within the army itself. As a result, when war came the land rose to support and maintain the army, enduring tremendous personal sacrifices without murmuring. Now the army is better fed and clothed than any other section of the community and fights the better for it.

One aspect of Stalin's Red Army policy is little known. It is largely due to him that Soviet women are playing so large a part in the army's auxiliary services. It is said that some older generals needed a good deal of persuasion by Stalin personally before the policy was accepted by which women are now working as frontline medical orderlies and liaison workers.

Direct Addresses

In the education of the people and army during the war Stalin has taken a keen interest. He believes in addressing them directly at decisive moments and two speeches and two momentous orders of the day went straight to the people. A study of these addresses provides many clues to the working of Stalin's mind during the war. Couched in simple, circumspect language understood by every citizen, they appeal to reason though they evoke Russia's heroic past as sustenance for the present effort.

Each pointedly attacks the complacent—Stalin has always had to fight against a tendency among Russians toward complacency—but at the same time they urge the people to respect their own strength and not overestimate that of the enemy. They are filled with the confidence of a man who sees the war as a whole and whose reason and experience tell him that Hitler's doom is written on the wall. They do not call on the people for bravery, for Stalin knows there is no lack of that quality among Russians; but they insist on such practical matters as the care of arms, the destruction of crops before the ad-

(Continued on Page 21)

PUBLIC MEETINGS 'UNCOVERED'!

A Rotten-Egg-Deal For Pulpit-Pounders

By G. N. Acharya

I do not know if G. K. Chesterton would have admitted a journalist to his Club of Queer Trades but in some aspects of the profession the suggestion deserves serious consideration.

Look at it any way you like. Day by day and every day and for long, weary years a man has to attend public meetings—congratulatory meetings, condolence meetings, protest meetings, inaugural metings, valedictory meetings; meetings, small and big; meetings attended by millions and meetings not attended at all: meetings of doctors, pleaders, philosophers, economists, engineers, artists; sectional meetings and cosmopolitan gatherings; meetings, social, political, professional, religious; meetings of every sort and description—and then try and tell the world in a few words what happened there.

In the jargon of the profession this is called 'covering' meetings It would be truer to use the phrase 'cover up.' For what we do is actually to cover up the meeting—to draw a discreet veil over it, hiding all its crudities, oddities and ugliness from public gaze and convey to the world a picture of well-ordered sanity.

Green-horn Pluck

Public meetings are nothing like the impression you gather about them in those cold reports you read next morning, and the speakers hardly ever say the kind of stuff attributed to them. I remember an occasion many years ago, when I was still green in the profession, attending an election meeting. A prominent politician was letting himself go in a language which I did not understand. I understand quite a good number of languages but no man can know ALL the languages spoken in this country. Anyway I listened to him for a few minutes, asked another member of the fraternity for the trend of his talk and went away as I had three other meetings to attend that day. When I reached office an excited message was waiting for me. The politician had rung up and wanted the reporter who attended his meeting to get into touch with him ."He does not know me" I said; "but I know myself and I know what he wants."

Next day I met the same person again at another meeting. He had obviously read my report in the morning paper and was equally obviously well satisfied. He put his arm over my shoulder and paternally asked me if I was new to the job. I told him how long I had been in the line. After some more kindly enquiries he asked me to give a good report. And there is to this day a perfect understanding between us. I never bother very much about what he says and he has obviously had nothing to complain of in my report of his speeches!

In Mood Of Revolt

I am not suggesting that every public speaker is as bad (or as good?) as that. Only I am tired of this 'professional' attitude of hiding one's light under a bushel and presenting in a sensible and finished manner, the dull, vague, prolix, incoherent and halting utterances of others. I am sick of reporting what happened at a "public meeting held at such and such a place" without at the same time taking the readers into confidence and telling them how public the meeting was and what sort of a show it was. I am in a mood of revolt and, therefore, I will throw discretion to the winds, disregard the dictates of professional etiquette, violate the rules of public decorum and expose this whole racket of public meetings. And, mind you, I am determined to smash all the traditions of orthodox journalism and indulge in a piece of merciless moralising.

Yes Sir! I mean to be pontifical; I will be sweeping. No qualifying and quantifying for me. What matters these when I speak the truth and the truth is, we Indians do not know how to hold a public meeting. We have never learnt the art; we have never wanted to learn it; we never shall learn it. And those pestiferous guys who go about organising public meetings, if they have any decent humility about them (what an if!) will be, ought to be, the first to admit it.

They Are Never Held!

My first charge against public meetings is that more often than not they are never held!

I remember once covering a conference—not merely a meeting. I went to the place after allowing the usual margin of time which experience has taught me to allow. I found no trace of any Conference. I roamed the area impatiently, knocked at every door for an hour before I stumbled across the man who was supposed to be the chief organiser of the whole show. "Where is the conference?" I challenged him. "We will hold it" he said complacently. Then he bustled about to collect a table and some chairs. "What about the audience?" I querried. He was not worried. He was confident he could get together a crowd. But I had no patience to wait and I asked him to tell me what they intended to do. He told me gladly and on his word I published a brief (brief because of a twinge of conscience) report. And believe me, to this day I am not quite sure if the conference was held at all!

Hustling Tactics

But that is unusual, you protest I can tell you Sir, that I know of at least one political party in this city which specialises in this kind of thing. I remember an occasion when a meeting was announced at a street corner. One of my colleagues who was assigned to cover it went there. He waited for ten minutes, he waited for twenty, for thirty. So did the organisers. They were, of course, prepared to speak But nobody was prepared to hear. The impatient reporter urged them to use some hustling tactics. "Sing a song or blow a conch", he said. Thus egged on one of the 'leaders' had a brilliant idea. He borrowed from the shop of a nearby "Dood Bhayya" a large, shining "thali", picked up a stone from the street and started hammering away at the "thali". For one moment the passers by turned round to see what was happening and then the outraged "Dood Bhayya" leaped up and snatched his precious "thali" before worse befell. "Fine leaders you are" he shouted, "leaders, huh oh, my "thali."

On another occasion—I remember it was a Sunday—there was announced a big meeting at which a prominent member of the Corporation was to preside. But the name of the hall sounded suspicious. It was a place unknown to the collective geographical wisdom of the reporting fraternity of Bombay. So we started to locate the president, tracked him down to the Petit Library and asked him where the meeting was to be held. Believe me, I have hardly seen a more surprised man. He knew nothing about any such meeting!

That's enough now about unheld meetings. Let us have a look at the meetings that are held. It is a commonplace that meetings are never held at the time announced; not even if all the speakers are present. This is to accommodate songs.

Sheer Disgrace

And what songs! I have already warned you that I will be moralising. So you will not be surprised if I bluntly tell you that the way we treat our songs—even the precious one which we call our national song is an outrage, a crying shame. It would be good if a national song could be a triumphant chant of victory. We have one with a more plaintive note and the hundred different ways it is sung is nothing short of a disgrace. I remember how even at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in September 1940, an eminent musician chose to indulge in what is called "gymnastics" while everybody from Mahatma Gandhi down waited impatiently for him to finish.

Recently a public meeting was held to celebrate the Quater-Centenary of the birth of Emperor Akbar. The 'songs' part of the programme included the singing of two of our best known songs—Tagore's 'Jana Gana Mana' and Iqbal's 'Sare Jahan Se Achcha'. The lady who sang the first one had not the remotest conception of Bengali words, their meaning or pronunciation and mouthed the words in what I may call Parsi-Gujerati accents and intoned it in such a funereal voice, that if Tagore were alive and had heard it, he would have promptly shuffled off his mortal coil for the mere shock of it. It is intolerable that a man should step on a public platform to sing 'Sare Jahan Se' and should not know its words but must read it. And the way the gentleman split the words, tumbled over them, wailed them out, was enough to make Iqbal turn in his grave. These are hard words, but as I said, better tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—once in a way!

Once the song portion is got off the chest, a man stands up on the platform and begins by apologising for coming late (which speaker does not come late?) "I could not capture the train" he declares, "because it did not stand at Kurla!" After which you do not expect much from him.

"Why Not I"?

One need not either. English is always a weakness and standing joke with us. Let me tell you the best incident I have known in this line. It happened in one of our colleges. Mr. X had a keen sense of the ridiculous. He had for his class-mate Mr. S. who was known to be rather weak on English (who is not?). But the virtue of Mr. S. was that he knew his own weakness and scrupulously refrained from speaking English. Once, however, he felt an itch to ask a question in the class of an English professor. He succumbed to the temptation, stood up bravely and got it off his chest.

Hardly had he sat down when Mr. X shot up in his seat and reeled off the first English sentence that occured to him. It happened to be a rather ponderous quotation from Dr. Johnson, which he had learnt by rote in his school-boy days. The professor, rather taken aback, asked him what he meant by quoting Johnson. Not in the least abashed, Mr. X pointed an accusing finger at Mr. S and sad:—"Sir, if S can speak English, why not I?".

It is exactly in this spirit that most of our orators speak English. If one fool can speak English, why not another?

But as I said I am quite prepared to overlook English. After all it is an alien tongue. But one thing I have never been able to understand is why every public speaker thinks it a matter of honour with him to have a blank mind when he stands on his legs, why he thinks it essential to his dignity and status as a public speaker not to have given one moment of thought to what he intends to say, why he relies on nothing more substantial than some chance remark made by his predecessor to be the starting point of his own performance, why he takes it for granted that he is above all laws of coherence, relevance and propriety.

"You Great India Rubber!"

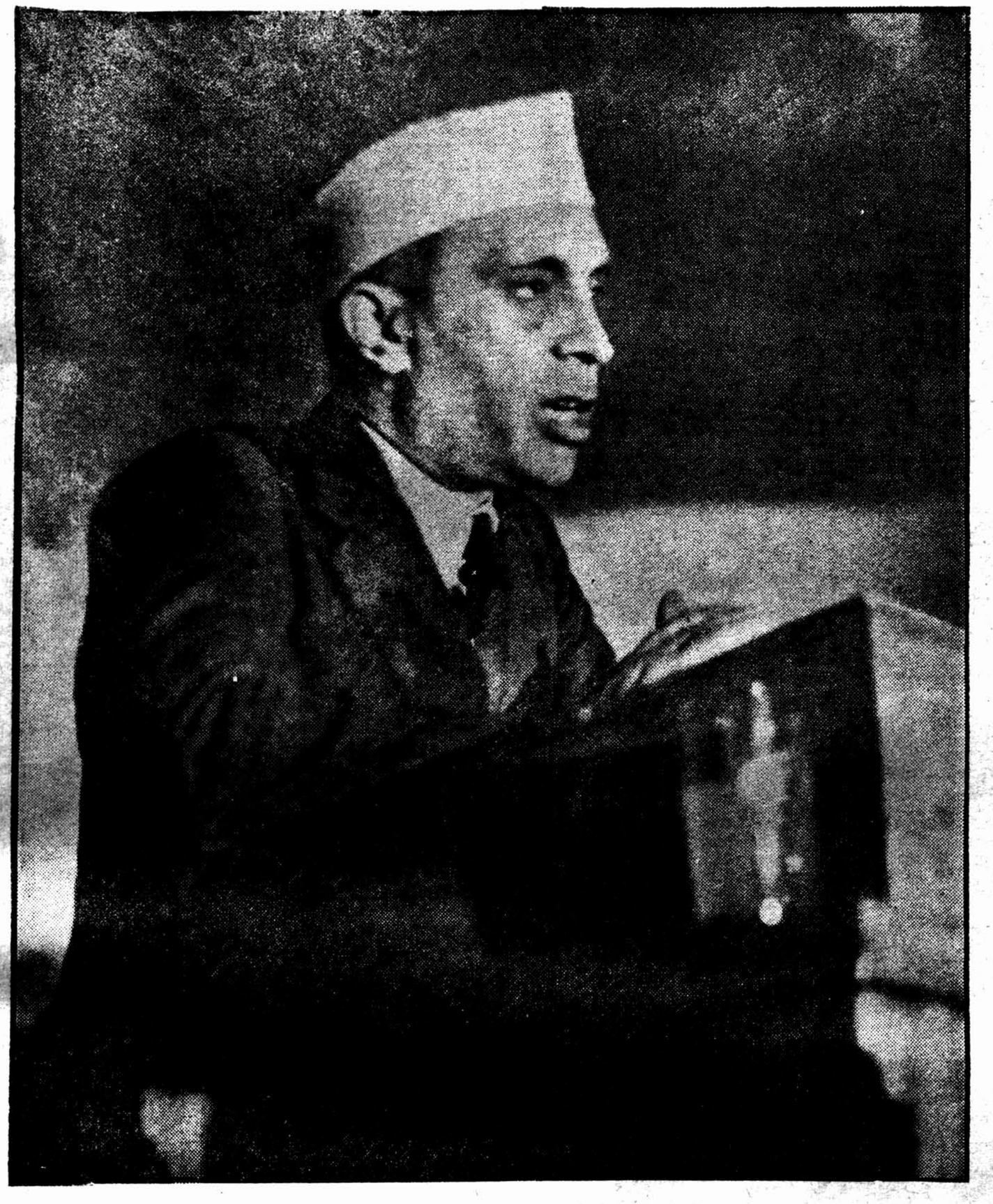
The only relief from the dreary, almost fatal monotony of these meetings comes from that precious race of men, who are alleged to be weak-minded but whom I personally value more than half-a-dozen sane men; and who think that they are charged with a divine mission to interrupt meetings. Let me share with you the juiciest incident of this type. It was at one of those enthralling addresses that the late Rabindranath Tagore was wont to deliver before he became too old. The audience was listening with rapt attention, when right from their midst shot up a stalwart gentleman his arms uplifted in

(Continued on page 20)

TO RUSSIA

Russia, heed not thy wounds; they leave but scars,
Faint hearts at sight of these do cry aloud,
But thou shalt lift thy head above the cloud,
Thou yet shalt traffic with propitious stars.
We look to thee to stay the hand that mars
The face of this fair world; thy sons endowed
With faith that leaves their battered heads unbowed
Shall smiling look through Death. No gateway bars
The pledged redemption of their heritage
Of Peace, whose breath on weary limbs shall blow,
And thou, when storms of war have lost their rage,
Mourn not their wreck, nor yet account it so,
For thy rich blood-streams flow for liberty,
Not thine alone, but all the world's, through thee.

J.N.C.



'Nehru Flings A Challenge'

BOMBAY (By Wireless).

"Can Indians get together?" It is an odd title yet a significant one, for it tells us much in four words. It gives us an intimate and revealing glimpse into the minds of those who framed it. It reveals to us the premises and assumptions on which they base their consideration of the Indian problem. It displays that patronizing superiority of outlook which we have come to associate with Westerners when they deal with Eastern nations. It has something of the white man's burden about it.

Because of all this I was disinclined to write on this subject, for there is little room for argument or reasoning when premises differ. Our minds function in set grooves, and if even the impact of a world war with its attendant revolutionary changes does not pull them out from those deep hollows, how much can we expect from an appeal to reason?

Asia Shall Be Free

This war is a stupendous military spectacle, and all over the world armies, navies and air forces clash with each other and seek to gain the mastery. These mighty conflicts already have changed the shape of the world and will undoubtedly still further change the shape of things to come. And yet greater changes are happening in the minds of men, possibly none so great as those invisible things that are affecting Asia and gradually but surely putting an end to the relations between Asia and Europe that subsisted for 200 years. However this war may develop, whatever the end may be, no matter what the peace is going to be, it is certain that the Western World can no longer dominate over Asia. If this is not realized and if the attempt is made to continue the old relationship in any form, this means the end of peace and another disastrous conflict.

Yet this is not realized by those who shape the policies of Western nations, least of all by Britain. The France of Vichy, groveling before Germany, still talks of the French Empire; the Netherlands, having lost already many of her vast possessions, still speaks the offensive language of empire and endeavours to cling to what is left. The nineteenth century is dead and gone but the minds of Britain's rulers still think in terms of that dead past. That way lies no hope for the war or for the peace that must inevitably come some time or other. Unless London and Washington begin to think in terms of to-day and of free and equal Asia they will never reach a solution of the problems that confront them.

What A Mess!

That solution lies in accepting the fact of full and equal freedom for all the countries of Asia, of giving up the doctrine of racial superiority, which is no monopoly of the Nazis and which we in India have known in its most intense form for many generations. It lies in the recognition of Indian independence, which will not only release the suppressed and pent-up energies of a great nation but will be symbolic of a new freedom all over the world.

What a mess the nations of Europe made of this world with their perpetual conflicts, their eternal hates, their grabbing violence and cut-throat opportunism, with the misery they brought to their colonial territories, with two world wars in the course of a single generation!

Not being able to look after their own houses, they presume to dominate over others and pose as their mentors. But no one values them at their achievements in science, literature or the application of science. Behind all this there is a lack of something which brings their achievements periodically to nought. Asia has looked at this changing scene with the strength of ages behind her, and the past 200 years, with all their suffering and mortification, are but a brief interlude in her long history.

New Chapter Begins

That interlude is over. A new chapter must begin. Asia is learning rapidly what the West has to teach of science and its applications and is trying to harmonize them with her old-time genius. She has little to learn, much to teach about the philosophy of life and the art of living.

Can the Indians get together! Yes, certainly, if impediments in their way created by foreign authority are removed, if they can face their problems without external interference. Every problem finally will be solved either by peaceful means or by conflict, though this may give rise to new problems. Independent India will solve her problems or cease to be. The past history of India shows us how she has successfully tackled her problems and out of every conflict of opposing forces has produced a new synthesis. Synthesis is a dominant trait of India's civilization and history.

Except for China, there is no great country in the world which has shown such powerful unity throughout the ages as India. That unity took political shape only rarely as it could not be stabilized until relatively recent developments in transport and communications made this easy. If these developments had not taken place it is possible that the United States of America might not have been a single nation.

Britain's rule over India led to political unity and also was a means to bring the industrial revolution to India. Development of that revolution was however hindered by the British, who encouraged feudal elements and prevented industrial growth. The continuing process of synthesis also was stopped by this rule and disruptive forces were encouraged.

'Divide et impera'

For the first time in India's history, here was the rule of a foreign people who had their political, financial, industrial and cultural roots elsewhere and who could only remain as foreigners exploiting the country for their own advantage. There could be no synthesis with them, and perpetual conflict was inevitable yet out of this very conflict rose the powerful All-India Nationalist movement, which became and is the symbol of political unity.

Independence, democracy and unity were the pillars of this movement. In accordance with old Indian traditions, toleration, fullest protection and autonomy were promised to all minorities, subject only to the essential unity of the country and to the democratic basis of its constitution. Independence meant severance from the British Empire, but in the New World it was realized that isolated national existence was not possible or desirable. So India was prepared to join any international federation on an equal basis. But that could come only after recognition of her independence and through her free will. There could be no compulsion. In particular, India wanted to associate herself closely with China.

There is now a demand on the part of some Moslems, represented by the Moslem League, for partition of India, and it must be remembered that this demand is a very recent one, hardly four years old. It must also be remembered that there is a large section of Moslems in India who oppose it. Few people take it seriously, as it has no political or economic background. Americans who fought the Civil War to keep their Union together can appreciate how a proposal to divide the country is resented by vast numbers of the Indian people.

Thirty years ago the British Government introduced the principle of separate religious electorates in India, a fatal thing which has come in the way of development of political parties. Now they have tried to introduce the idea of partitioning India, not only into two but possibly many separate parts. This was one of

(Continued on next Page)

Can Indians Get Together?

This is the question that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru answers in an article which appeared in "New York Times Magazine" of July 19. The article which was wirelessed from India appears under the heading, "Nehru Flings A Challenge" with a 3-column block of Pandit Nehru which also we are reproducing on this page.

The Changing Face Of America

BY

D. F. Karaka

When Mr. Churchill returned from America and made the dramatic announcement of the great bond that existed between these two English-speaking, freedom-loving people who had put their signatures to an Atlantic Charter which guaranteed the freedom of those countries of Europe where freedom had been lost a great many Asiatic felt disappointed that this Charter (as interpreted by Mr. Churchill and his Government) did not apply to the East and the Far East. Somehow President Roosevelt neither confirmed nor denied Churchill's interpretation. and Asiatic world was in doubt about America's plans for Asia. On the many occasions on which newspaper correspondents have tried to get official American reaction to Britain's policy in India, they have failed to get any such reaction and generally met with silence from official sources. The problem of India, so American official circles said, was a problem of Britain and not of the Allied cause That was the position about a year ago, when Japan blasted the defence of Pearl Harbour and the American Fleet was caught "with its pants down." America then entered the war. The Far East was not just a "Colonial" problem, but that of America itself. America was the backbone of the Allied cause. American production was concentrating on helping the cause of the democracy and was directed to preserve liberty and freedom from the onslaught of the Axis and Japan. American manhood had pledged its life for that cause. It was not just material help that America had produced, but the flower of its manhood.

* * *

At this stage Americans began to ask themselves the question: "What are we fighting for?" It is true that Japan's ambitions in the Pacific did threaten the position of America in that same sphere. It is also true that certain outposts of defence which America had endangered by Japan's moves. But America was not in danger itself. There was not the same threat of invasion as Britain had known or China or Russia. America's entry into the war on the broader principle of defending the rights of man and the happinesses of the common people. As such America had to be consistent in its appeal to its conscience and its appeal to its man and womanhood. "What are we going to fight for?" even Lindberg had asked. The Munroe Doctrine had debarred American intervention in European affairs. Already the last war had got America entangled in the world depression that followed. America was repaid what it lent in that war. In this war, there seems little likelihood of anything being repaid or repaired. So said America, if my sons and daughters are going to make a supreme sacrifice in World War II, I must know what the world is going to be like when this war is over.

For one thing, it was obvious that Mr. Churchill's speeches impressive as they were, hardly touched America as much as the heroic struggle of China and Russia which American correspondents were reporting, with great admiration. You have only to read some of the American papers to see for yourself in what glowing terms is written the story of Russia and China and you have also to read what these same papers write about the British Empire. Although America felt deeply for the fight of the common man of Britain, it was left untouched by the struggle of the British Empire for its existence. The war brought to the surface many issue which had been successfully suppressed by Britain. There was the question of India's independence. There was the whole question of dominating the East and the Far East. And American youth was not going to fight and the just to ensure that in the next hundred years the Chota-Sahibs of India would sip Whisky-Sodas in their clubs. That espect of England would not survive this war.

Somehow American correspondents who came to India reacted without exception favourably to India's case for immediate transference of power. These correspondents may of whom I have met, preferred to believe Nehru and Gandhi than to believe the European officials of the Government of India. The defence of India was more hopeful in the hands of a people who were defending their own freedom rather than defending it for someone else in dominate. Without exception the Americans saw through the mess that the bureaucracy in India was making. Americans were seen to mix more freely with intelligent Indians than with Englishmen in India. Their reports to the United States made strong reading. The censors could, perhaps, tell you what American correspondents thought of the present bureaucracy in India. The case of Britain in India had no support from first-hand observes. What Dr. Grady said about the system in India what American observers said about propaganda in India, what President Roosevelt's special envoy reported to him will not be published during this war. But it was summed up in the sentence: "Very soon Britain will not have a single friend to defend its policy in India.'

* * *

Americans saw quicker than the British, that without a change of policy, the war effort of India could not possibly be adequate to meet the emergency. Americans also saw through the excuses that the ruling class of Britain was making to defend its policy in India. Americans admired Churchill's lead to Britain. They regretted his policy in India.

Recent among the observations made by Americans on India was (1) appeal to Roosevelt to intervene which appeared in the "New York Times" and which was signed by a number of leading American citizens. Then Luce, Editor of "Time" wrote his open letter to Churchill in which Luce hit the nail on the head when he said that the people of England were going to lose the United States as an ally unless they quit fighting the war just to hold the British Empire together. That was straight from the shoulder. It was being said by every American in India, but it was never allowed to get out. Now that Claire Boothe (Luce's wife) and Louis Fisher were doing some talking in the States, Britain found it difficult to withhold this from the American public.

The face of America was changing. We heard no more of that bond between America and Britain, merely because they were "White" countries, speaking English and loving freedom. There was a different conception of war that had gripped the U. S. —a war for the rights of man in Asia as much as in Europe. China had faith in America and in American aid. India was beginning to hope America would interfere. Britain was getting a little anxious lest America would start laying down terms on which it was fighting this war. The Americans had changed in their outlook at last.

"Nehru Flings A Challenge"

(Continued from page 5)

unit insists on breaking away after the experience of working in the union, there is going to be no compulsion to force it to stay. provided such severance is geographically possible.

It must be remembered that the problem of Indian minorities is entirely different from nationalities with entirely different racial, cultural and linguistic backgrounds. This is not so in India where, except for a small handful of persons, there is no difference between Hindu and Moslem in race, culture or language. The vast majority of Moslems belong to the same stock as the Hindus and were converted to Islam.

Few problems in the world today are basically so simple of solution as the Indian minority problem. For various reason it is important to-day and comes in the way of progress, yet it is essentially a superficial problem without deep roots. The real problems of India are economic, the poverty of low standards. As soon as these are tackled aggressively, as they should be, and modern industry grows, bringing higher standards in its train, the minority problem fades away. It has been a product of unemployment of the middle classes, who had few avenues of work open to them and looked for employment to the State. As State jobs were limited, demand rose for reservation of these for particular communities.

The Third Party

Every attempt to solve the problem thus far has failed because there was always a third party—the British Government. If that government fades away, the whole background of this problem changes when Indians have to look to themselves. Compulsion of events forces them to face reality and to come to agreement. The only alternative is conflict, which every one is anxious to avoid, over a relatively trivial issue. But even if there is conflict, that is preferable to the present stalemate, and it will produce a solution.

The All-Indian Congress proposal has been that this and other problems should be considered and finally decided by a constituent Assembly elected by adult franchise. The widest franchise is considered necessary so the consideration of these questions should rest on those vast numbers of people who are far more interested in economic problems and who do not look for State employment.

Such economic problems cut across religious boundaries and are common to Hindu, Moslem, Christian and Buddhist. If such an Assembly could not come to an agreement on any particular minority matters they could be referred to international arbitration. We are perfectly prepared to abide by the decision of such an international tribunal in such matters. But the question of arbitration does not arise over the question of independence. That and the allied question of self-determination must be recognized and accepted before there is a possibility of arbitration over minor matters. On independence we cannot compromise.

All For Independence

Can the Indians get together? I have no doubt that they can and they will. Ever to-day there is an amazing unity of outlook among them and whatever their internal differences might be they stand for independence. The real obstacle in the way of real unity and progress is foreign domination From every point of view it has become an urgent and immediate necessity that British should relinquish her hold in India and recognize Indian independence. There is no other way and it is certain, whether Britain likes it or not, that India must be given complete independence.

The approach of war to India has made this an even more vital question. Independent India would treat America and Britain as allies in a common enterprise to release her vast energy and resources against every aggressor who invaded her territory. But Indians can no longer function as slaves and underlings in their own country or outside or tolerate being treated as chattels by dominant foreign authority. Submission to this is for them the worst kind of spiritual degradation.

The East will put up with it no longer. Asia will come back to her own through whatever travail and suffering fate may have in store for her. China has poured out her heart's blood in defence of her freedom. India would do wise if the opportunity came her to fight for her freedom. She seeks no dominion over others, but she will put up with no dominion over herself. Only independence will release her from long bondage and allow her to play her part fittingly in the terrible drama of the world to-day.

the reasons which led to bitter resentment of the Cripps, proposals. The All-India Congress could not agree to this yet it went far and said if any territorial unit clearly declared its desire to break away, the Congress could not think in terms of compelling it to stay in the Union.

So far as minorities are concerned, it is accepted and common ground that they should be given fullest constitutional protection, religious, cultural, linguistic and every other way Backward minorities or classes should in addition be given special educational and other privileges to bring them rapidly to the general level.

Cultural Autonomy

The real problem so often referred to is that of the Moslems. They are hardly a minority, as they number about 90,000,000. and it is difficult to see how even a majority can oppress them. As it happens, they are largely concentrated in particular provinces. It is proposed to give full provincial autonomy to every province, reserving only certain All-India subjects for the central government, and this will give every opportunity for self-development in each cultural area. Indeed there may even be smaller autonomous cultural areas within the province.

It is possible to devise many ways to give satisfaction to every conceivable minority claim. The Congress has said this must be done by agreement, not by a majority vote. If agreement is not possible on any point, then impartial arbitration should be accepted. Finally, if any territorial

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People's Art In U. S. S. R.

By D. G. TENDULKAR

In the Soviet Union the artist and the writer are privileged members of society and receive every encouragement from the state to foster their respective arts and literary activities.

Soviet peoples are taught: "To live without work is robbery, to work without art is barbarism".

In Soviet Union, libraries are maintained even for the sick in the hospitals.

Under the Soviets the literary man holds an exalted place. Triumphal arches were erected in honour of Gorky's homecoming from Italy. On his fortieth jubilee his name was given to a big city, an academy, an air squadron, streets, schools and factories. Thousands went in procession when he died and highest officials including Stalin carried the coffin.

The newspapers devote solid pages to the centenaries of great writers like Dostoivsky, Gogol, Goethe. The programme for the anniversary of Pushkin included restoration of places where he lived, the broadcasting of his poems, the staging and filming of his stories and fairy tales, the publication of an 18-volume de lux edition, a six volume popular collection.

In Moscow alone hundreds of evenings are devoted to Romain Rolland, Sinclair, Dos Passos: thousands to Tolstoy, Gorky, Pushkin. But the masses talk not only about the authors but to them. In person they appear in the clubs to hear what is said about their latest works. Literary shock-brigades go out to work on the collectives. For "How can one write about life without taking part in it"?

Out of ceaseless ferment emerges the new literature. It uses a new imagery—steel, brass, concrete, etc. In places of mystics and hamlets, it depicts strong-willed men of action, battling for new life. The peasant "God-bearer" becomes the bearer of collectivist idea. The hero is he who puts dead factory in motion, who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, conquers the arctic.

To satisfy tremendous appetite for reading there have been issued since the Revolution in 106 languages over 6 billion books among which are 12 million copies of works of Tolstoy and 32 million of Gorky's books. For Pushkin centennial a total of 8,150,000 volumes of his poems, stories and fairy tales were printed Counting everything from pamphlets to encyclopaedias, there are 45,000 new titles each year, considerably exceeding that of any other country.

Among the 1,800 Soviet periodicals are several devoted to literature. Altogether some 25 million books are printed annually. Soviet reader gains his knowledge of foreign life through Sinclair, Dreiser, Huxley, Mann. In Russian translations they often appear in editions running upto 50,000 and over.

Children's Publishing House

Great interest is centered in the Children's Publishing House, its half million editions of their beloved Soviet authors, Chukovsky and Marshak. "How the Subway was built?" "Turning Night into Day"—in brilliant colours and vivid pictures they flood bookstalls and stores which are present everywhere in U.S.S.R.

Writing is a profession in a much more pronounced dense in that country than anywhere else It is faced with concrete tasks which it tackles without waiting for inspiration. Of themes there is an abundance: the crucial matter is to fashion and shape them. Everything is done to assure that they should from the start methodically acquire the fundamental qualifications indispensable to successful authorship.

To this end there is an Academy of Literature. The principle of socialistic realism naturally forms the basis of the academy's artistic principles. There are no private publishers. All literary publications are undertaken by the State Publishers, in Moscow.

15,000 Libraries

On the average, only a third of the demand can be produced, on account of scarcity of paper. The editions are used by the many large libraries, of which there are about 15,000 with more than a million volumes each. The biggest library is the Lenin Library in Moscow with 9,000,000 volumes, while the second biggest in Leningrad possess 6,000,000 books.

About 80,000 smaller libraries, the majority of which contain several thousand books, are further available to meet the enormous reading capacity of the Soviet masses. The managing bodies of the libraries keep in close touch with their readers, whose wishes and tastes are carefully collated and reported to the State Publishers.

Altogether some 6,000 libraries are specializing in technics and science and 3,000 are catering to children, 43,000 to general readers and 20,000 migrating libraries are carrying books and magazines by wagons to the harvest fields, by camels to the nomad herdsmen and shepherds of the steppes.

It is estimated that for every writer in U.S.S.R. there are about 150,000 readers. Foreign readers are much read and liked. Goethe's Faust achieved a circulation of 200,000 copies in the course of two years.

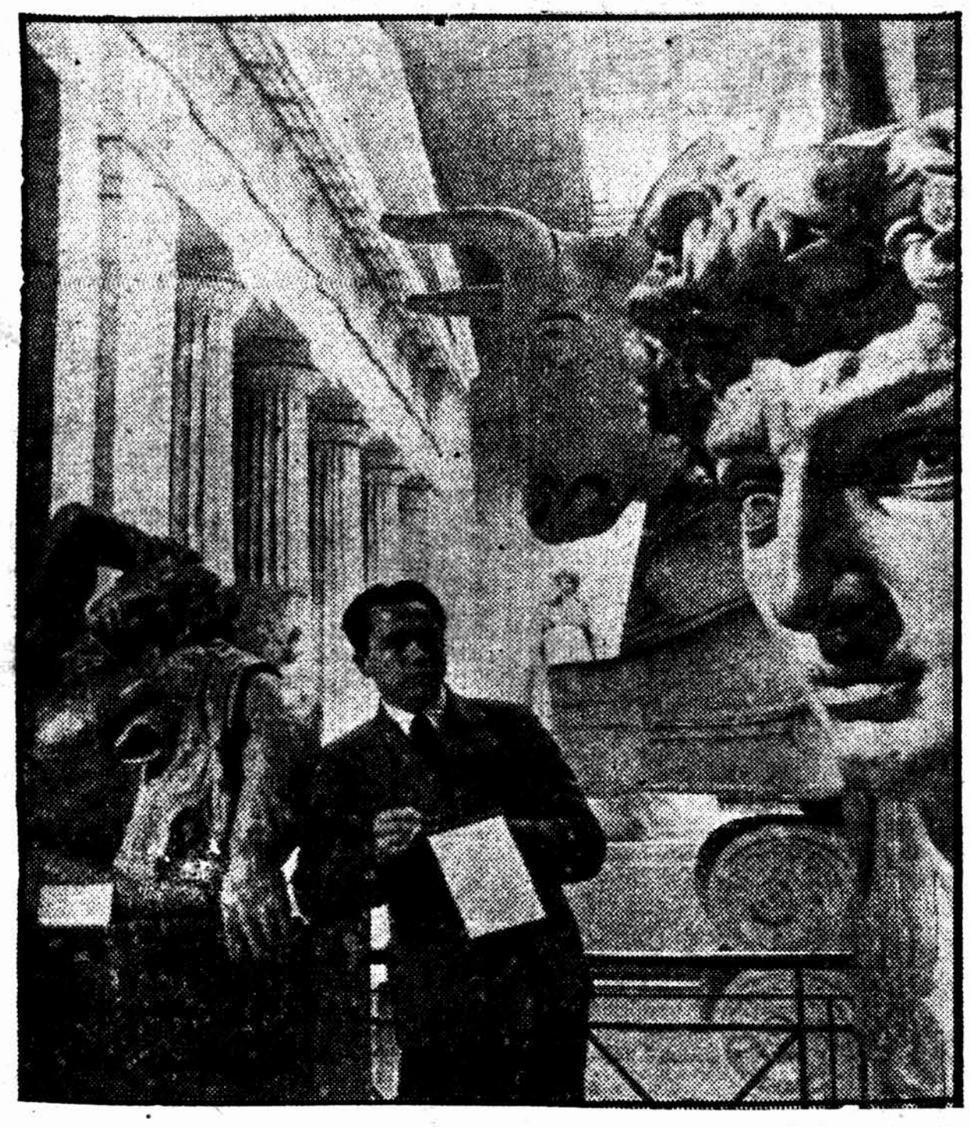
Soviet Press

The tone for the whole Soviet press is set by the capital. "Izvestia" is the mouth-piece of the Soviet Government. "Pravda", is the spokesman of the Communist Party.

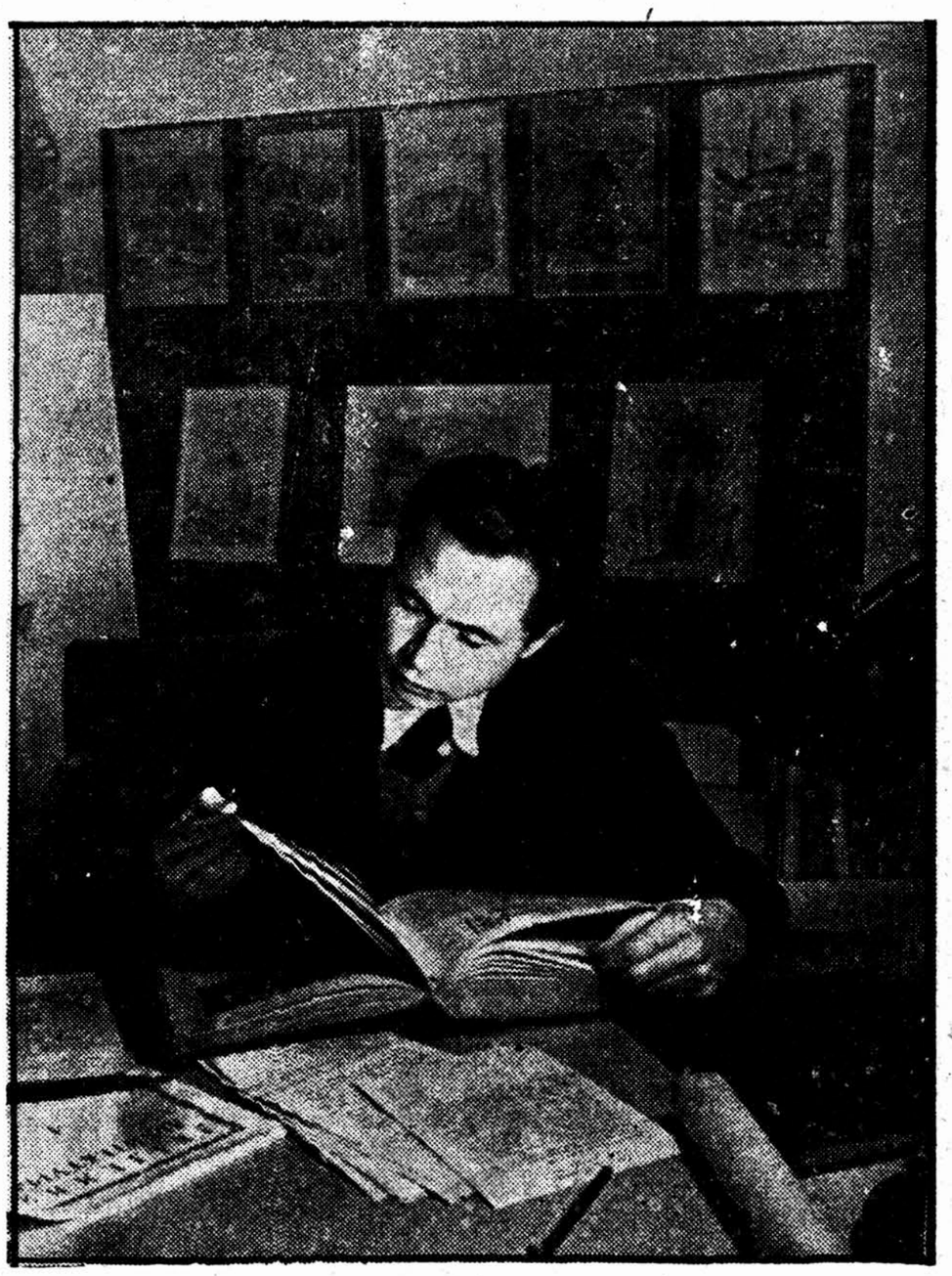
Each of these two great papers has a circulation well over 1,500,000 which could be doubled were it not for the dirth of newsprint and ink.

As almost every Union, Co-operative and Commissariat has its official organ, over a hundred are published in Moscow, about twenty of which are dailies. The "Red Star" reflects the life and interests of the Army, the "Whistle" of the Railway men, "Comsomol Pravda" of the youth movement. Biggest of all papers is the "Peasants' Gazette", which publishes 15 regional editions. By

(Continued on page 18)



Treasures of ancient Greek and Roman art in the Pushkin Museum.



Gainudinov, an eminent architect of the Tartar republic.

RANJI TROPHY

Should It Be Played This Year?

BY J. C. MAITRA

A lot of dust has been raised in certain quarters over the decision of the Bombay Cricket Association in regard to the Ranji Trophy. Their resolution reads as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Committee conditions prevailing in India are not conducive to holding the National Cricket Championship, in view particularly of the engagement of players in war work in many places, the risk of incidents occurring at matches which are foreign to the spirit of sport, the difficulty of transport and the danger of serious financial loss. The Committee considers that in the best interest of this tournament, it is desirable that Bombay should not take part in the tournament this year, and they would recommend to the Board that the Championship should not be held this year.

SOUND AND CLEAR REASONS

I fail to understand and appreciate the reason for this hue and cry. The arguments advanced by the B.C.A. in favour of suspension of the tournament this year are sound and clear. Although I do not agree with all of them, I feel that they have produced a strong case in favour of their decision. While I do not think that the employment of a few of the players in war work in certain parts of the country is a reasonable ground for postponement of the tournament, I am fully convinced that the other grounds are wholly cogent and reasonable. I doubt very much if anybody is prepared to declare that there are not sufficient number of players available in each province or state to make up a good side therein. I make bold to say that there are plenty of them available everywhere to pick and choose from. So that cannot be the reason for postponing the tournament.

RISK OF INCIDENTS

As for the risk of incidents occurring at matches, I have no doubt that there is every possibility of unpleasant incidents happening here and there. It is Common knowledge that the student community is strongly against the holding of any tournament during the present national crisis. I had personal experience of it recently in connection with the Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament of which I happened to be the Chairman. When the tournament was about to commence the boys expressed their unwillingness to take part in it. Some boys had actually presented themselves at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, to picket the first match. It would have been the height of folly to continue the tournament in such circumstances.

DIFFERENT GROUNDS

It is said that the football tournaments at the Cooperage and Parel have been carried on not only smoothly but with great success. It must be remembered in this connection that the student community of Bombay does not take much interest in soccer. If they did, it would have been impossible to stage all the tournaments. Whether you like it or not, it is a hard fact you cannot ignore. I understand the Inter-Collegiate Hockey Tournament also will not be held this year for the same reason. Fortunately, hockey stands on the same footing as soccer. So the hockey tournaments in general may have a smooth sailing as the soccer competitions had. And the coming hockey season may be as successful as soccer met with.

Cricket, however, stands on a different plane altogether. It is undeniably the most favoured game in Western India. It commends many more followers and supporters than any other game. Therefore, any cricket tournament played in this city is sure to attract their notice and attention. And when they are not in a mood to revel in sport, they are sure to try to stop it. If they picket the matches, it would have very unpleasant results. The players themselves would dislike them as much as anybody else. Is it worth while to invite trouble? In my opinion the B. C. A. Committee has acted wisely in withdrawing Bombay from the Ranji Trophy Tournament. What I have said about Bombay is applicable, in a more or less degree, to most other parts of India. Is it not a fact that schools and colleges in many parts of the country had to go in long vacations owing to their boycott by students?

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

Then there is the question of transport difficulties. Was it not due mainly to this problem that the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Trophy was put off this year? Apart from the fact that the usual Railway concessions have been cancelled, there is a certain amount of risk and a good deal of inconvenience involved in travelling nowadays. Long delays are a common factor. People cannot afford to leave for indefinite periods. What was not possible in the case of football, it is hardly likely to be so in case of cricket. The Ranji Trophy matches will require more travelling and longer delays than the Santosh Trophy asked for. Because the duration of the matches are much longer and more provinces and states are engaged in it. Why then add to the congestion in the railways? Everybody says it must be avoided as far as possible.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Lastly comes the question of financial loss. I need hardly mention that the expenses for a team travelling from place to place and to and fro would be considerable. Add to it the cost of living at each playing centre. This has also risen by leaps and bounds. It must also be remembered that there is shortage of accommodation everywhere. The recent visit of the Bata Football team of Calcutta to our city has brought home to me the terrible expense involved in such an enterprise. I hope I am not giving away a secret when I say that the Batas had to ask for financial help to the extent of Rs. 1,150 as they had overstepped their estimate of Rs. 2,600 by that sum. I must also mention that their players had travelled by Inter Class and not by Second Class as our Cricketers do.

WANT OF FACILITIES

I wonder if those who are crying for the staging of the Ranji Trophy this season have ever calculated the cost of running it and how the increasingly heavy expenses to be met. It is very unlikely that the matches would be well patronised by the public. The economic, in addition to the political, reason weighs heavily with them. Therefore, the gate receipts would be comparatively small. Then have you considered the difficulty of putting up stands? This cannot be done. And without stands, where is the chance of meeting the expenses of the visiting teams? In Bombay, we are better placed in this respect. The Brabourne Stadium gives us an excellent venue for holding the matches. But this facility does not exist everywhere and we cannot stage all or most of the matches in Bombay.

WILL THE RAJAS HELP?

It may be easy for the States Associations to take part in the tournament. Their rulers may help them financially. But the provincial associations who are generally living from hand to mouth, cannot afford it. Without public support it is impossible for them to participate in it. There is only one way which may help the running of the tournament this year. And that is, if the States undertake to stage the matches at their own centres and meet all the expenses in connection therewith. That may solve the financial problem satisfactorily I do not know if they are willing to do so. Baroda Western India States, Nawanagar in Western India, Patiala in the north and Hyderabad and Mysore in the South may agree to foot their own bills. But are they prepared to pay the expense of the other associations who may remain till the last?

A few years ago Patiala, Nawanagar and Hyderabad had volunteered to do so. I do not know if they will come forward now. Even if the financial difficulty is solved, I have grave doubts if the provincial associations would see their way to cross the other barriers I have mentioned above. It is one thing for a pair or two Badminton or Table Tennis players to travel from one part of the country to another and play in a few matches here or there and it is quite another for a dozen and a half of Cricketers to knock about from place to place and play for days on end. The comparison is silly and ludicrous. However that may be, one thing is certain that mere enthusiasm of some players or scribes would not take us to the promised land.

Unless a miracle happens in the near future, the Ranji Trophy Tournament is sure to be postponed this year, as recommended by the B. C. A., as the Santosh Trophy had to do. There is no other alternative. Many a lover of sport, I include myself among them, would very much like our sporting activities to go on as usual, despite the depressing situation all around us. But we cannot be blind to the realities of the situation. I should certainly like to drive away the depressing spirit by having some game. It is up to all lovers of sport to help to clear the atmosphere and bring sunshine into the land. Earnest efforts should be made in that direction rather than criticise those who point out the difficulties of the situation. Who is there to undertake the noble task?

"DEFENCE OF NEGATION," SAYS "STATESMAN"

CALCUTTA, October 22.

"We don't like the Parliamentary speech made by the Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday," says the "Statesman" commenting on the House of Lords' debate.

The paper adds: "Large parts of it were built up from solid fact or permissible inference but it is its rather smug tone that will irk many and it has a drawback of being interpretable as a mere vigorous defence of negation."—A. P.

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These are a compound of Syn: Quinine with other reliable herbs for fevers and these are an infallible cure for Malaria, may be constant, intermittent, Tertian or Quartan. They cure all fevers generally in about 3 days. You may use them for fevers old or new and besides they are also useful for backache, rheumatism and other neuralgic disorders. They relieve the headache, nausea, vomitting etc. during fevers. They can also cure Colds, Coughs, Catarrh etc., Tablets of 5 grains (2 1|2 rattis) have been prepared. For children 1|4 or 1|2 tablet can be given. Price for 16 tablets is -|8|-. (Postage As. 7 from 16 to 96 Tablets) i. e. one to 6 Packets.

Note:— Syn: Quinine and Syn: Quinine Tablets (COMP.) are prepared only from indigenous medicines. They can also be given without harm and with benefit for other fevers.

POST & TELE: ADDRESS— AMRITDHARA 16, LAHORE.

NEVER FORGET TO KEEP AMRITDHARA ALWAYS HANDY.

STALIN TO SOLVE INDIAN PROBLEM?

London Weekly's Suggestion

"Invite Chiang, Churchill And Roosevelt For Conference"

UNIFIED WAR STRATEGY URGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, October 23.

The London leftwing weekly, "Tribune" has addressed an Open Letter to Stalin declaring: "The Red Army's achievement against Germany has established your title as the spokesman of the United Nations.

None except you, because Russia is both an Asiatic and European power, can speak with authority on: Firstly, unified war strategy; Secondly, deployment of China's vast manpower; Thirdly, finding out way to secure co-operation of the whole Indian continent.

"What is at stake is the survival of United Nations and the upward march of all humanity. We beseech you to invite Chiang Kai-Shek, Roosevelt and Churchill to a conference to determine the central purposes and designs of Allied strategy and the supreme unified military instrument for victory."

"Tribune" also publishes the full text of Gandhiji's article addressed to Japan from "Harijan" written before his arrest, although it does not subscribe to it but "as an illuminating example of Gandhiji's attitude to the Asiatic problem which must be borne in mind before any steps are taken towards the Indian settlement."

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

'Because of the feeling I have towards China and my earnest desire that our two great countries should come closer to one another and co-operate to their mutual advantage, I am anxious to explain to you that my appeal to the British power to withdraw from India is not meant in any shape or form to weaken India's defence against the Japanese or embarrass you in your struggle.

I would not be guilty of purchasing the freedom of my country at the cost of your country's freedom. Whatever action I may recommend will be governed by the consideration that it should not injure China or encourage Japanese aggression in India or China'.

This is the letter sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement, published by Mr. Louis Fischer, Author, in this week's "Nation".—Reuter.

Police Firing In Nayagarh

Sequel To Attack On State Buildings And Police Station

CUTTACK, Oct. 24.

News has been received here that the Nayagarh State police had to open fire in a village of the State recently, when a mob of about 2,000 burnt down some State buildings and raided Nuagam police station. As a result of the firing, one person is reported to have been killed and a few others injured.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE TWICE: 17 ARRESTS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

Police opened fire to-day at two places where stone throwing was indulged in. Five shots were fired but none was injured. Six processions were taken out but they were dispersed by the police. Seventeen arrests were made.

One more Municipal servant on strike was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

Eight officers of the Ahmedabad Municipality who were convicted under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Order have filed an appeal in the District Court.

The record of a Municipal primary school is reported to have been burnt while the pictures from the wall of a mission girls school are reported to have been removed.—A. P.

Gandhi Caps Illegal!

Panic In Porbandar People Migrating To Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct 24.

According to information available here, there is still panic in Porbandar. The wearing of Gandhi cap or Khaddar is penalised. Gradually people are migrating to Rajkot. A procession was taken out with the effigy of Mr. Churchill and burnt in Mafi Maidan. Police arrived on the scene but were late in preventing the demonstration.

The Rajkot State has enforced a sugar control order restricting price, supply and stock.

LAVAL MEETS GENERALS

VICHY, October 24. (Delayed)

M. Laval on Friday saw a larger number of military chiefs than usual, according to the Vichy News Agency. Among them were General Revers, Admiral Darlan's right hand man, General Campet, M. Laval's own Military Adviser, General Rougaud, Inspector of Colonial Groups General Langlois and General Cheberrigary, Divisional Commanders.

General Bridou, Secretary of State for War was present at the interviews.

M. Laval also saw Krug von Nidda, the German Consul and Mr. Pinckney Tuck, the United States Envoy.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO P.O.

AHMEDABAD, October 24.

An attempt was made to set fire to Lunsavada Post Office last night. Police proceeded to the spot and removed burning rags soaked in kerosene that were placed there.—A. P

Military Withdrawn From Benares University

U. P. GOVT. WARNS MERCHANTS AGAINST POLITICAL HARTAL

BENARES, October 24.

Police and military guards have been withdrawn from the Benares Hindu University. The University will reopen on October 26.—A. P.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS

CAWNPORE, October 23.

The U.P. Government in a communication to the Merchants' Chamber emphasise that shops selling essential articles should remain open and should not be closed for long periods for political or any other avoidable reasons. Government realise the seriousness of the situation which has been brought about by the recent outrages in Cawnpore Bazar. Steps to increase the protection given to merchants had been taken before and increased precautions have now been taken which it is hoped should be adequate. At the same time, Government feel that the organization behind these outrages appears to be in possession of considerable finance, apart from that which they obtain by robbery and murder. The Chamber will agree that everything should be done by them by propaganda and otherwise to discourage any persons who may be so inclined from financing this organisation.—A. P.

22 WOMEN CONVICTED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

Out of 29 women arrested on October 11 for participating in a procession in contravention of the District Magistrate's order, 22 were convicted to-day by the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default, four months' simple imprisonment. The remaining seven were declared to be below 16 years of age and were let off with an admonition.

They, however, refused to leave the Court, one or two of them indignantly declaring that they were not below sixteen and that they should be put on the same level as the others.

The Magistrate assured them that if they took out a procession again, they would get what they desired.

In convicting the 22 accused, the Magistrate declined to accept the defence plea that it was a mourning procession taken out in memory of people killed during the disturbances.

Among those convicted was the Principal of the Madan Mohan Industrial School for Women, New Delhi.—A. P.

MERCHANTS PUNISHED FOR HARTAL

RAMNAD, October 24.

The Joint Magistrate of Ramnad has passed orders in the case against 32 merchants of the town under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of having observed 'hartal' by closing down their shops and hotels on Gandhi Jayanti day, directing all the accused to be bound over for good behaviour for a period of one year for Rs. 300 each with two sureties each for a like amount.

The Magistrate further directed that except on the last Sunday of every Tamil month on no other occasion should their shops be closed.—United Press.

9 MONTHS' R.I. FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS

DINDIGUL, October 24.

Mr. S. Cingarvel Pandian, a local Congressman, has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment by the Additional First Class Magistrate on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans and exhorting all officers to resign.—United Press.

DECLARED ILLEGAL

MADURA, October 24.

The Periyakulam Town Congress Committee has been declared an unlawful association.—United Press.

RS. 500 SECURITY FOR CARTOON!

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A notice demanding a security of Rs. 500 has been served on the publisher of the "Ananda Vikatan", a Tamil weekly, in respect of a cartoon published in the issue dated September 27th, 1942. A. P.

ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS

SURAT, October 24.

A Bardoli report states that two youths were arrested with flags while attempting to rush into the Court room shouting slogans.

A vernacular school teacher of Yazed village, in Bulsar Taluka, has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, for being found in possession of unauthorised "Patrikas."

Shrimati Indumatiben Veragiwala, who had been recently convicted, was released on parole owing to the sickness of her mother.—United Press.

SURAT ARREST

SURAT, October 24.

Mr. Ratanlal Khandwala, a Member of the Congress Party in the Surat Borough Municipality who had resigned his membership recently, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Ratanlal is also Secretary of the Surat Chamber of Commerce.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD ARRESTS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A person who was charged of having been found in possession of a prejudicial report has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 35 or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

A Congress worker has been arrested for detention under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

INTERVIEWS WITH C. D. PRISONERS IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

An attempt to raise discussion on the Punjab Government's decision not to permit interviews with Civil Disobedience prisoners confined in the Punjab jails except in cases of serious illness will be made through an adjournment motion in the Punjab Assembly which commences its autumn session on Monday next. The adjournment motion has been tabled by Malik Barkat Ali.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN CINEMA

MEERUT, October 24.

A crude bomb exploded in a local cinema hall early this morning. It is reported that immediately after the second show was over and the audience had left the hall, a loud explosion was heard inside the hall. It is believed that someone while leaving the hall placed the bomb beneath a chair which was damaged as a result of the explosion. There was no other damage or injury to any person.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD:—Dr. M. R. Jayakar, it is learnt, has agreed to preside over the All-India Educational Conference which will be held at Indore during Christmas

Allies Launch All-Out Attack

TRIAL OF STRENGTH IN NORTH AFRICA

Fierce Fighting Rages In Front Of El Alamein

CAIRO, October 24.

It is officially announced that the Eighth Army attacked last night.

Fierce fighting has developed and is continuing.

ATTACK ON MERSA MATRUH

ALEXANDRIA—A Naval *communique* says that Allied coastal forces carried out an attack on Axis coastal positions near Mersa Matruh.

U. S. AIRCRAFT IN ACTION

CAIRO: United States Army Headquarters 'communique' to-day says: "Eighteen aircraft of desert air task force of the United States air force took part on Friday in strafing attacks against forward enemy landing grounds. Our aircraft co-operated with Allied fighter bombers on these missions."

ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVES

CAIRO, Oct. 24.

The Middle East joint war 'communique' on Saturday says: "The Eighth Army with strong air support attacked last night. Fierce fighting developed and is continuing.

Allied air forces during the night of October 22|23 and yesterday continued their pressure on enemy landing grounds in the forward area. In combat yesterday we destroyed eight enemy fighters and damaged many others.

The enemy continued their fighter-bomber tactics over Malta with negligible results. Our fighters shot down one aircraft and two others were destroyed by ground fire.

From these and other operations four of our aircraft failed to re turn, but one pilot is safe."

Allies Sweep Into Action

LONDON: The Allies have swept into action again in North Africa for the third time. An assault on Axis positions by the Eighth Army in front of El Alamein has begun. This time, says Reuter's military correspondent, there is no attempt to veil the character of the defences by a suggestion of limited objectives. Rather would the curt official statement from Cairo that the Eighth Army has attacked suggest an all-out attempt to smash the Axis position.

The prolonged and continuous day and night air offensive which had been going on for the last five days had made it clear that some big operation was in preparation. That the Axis has also ration. That the Axis has also been evident by the increased air attacks on Malta and the attempts to rush reinforcements and supplies through at all costs. These costs have undoubtedly been heavy, as both allied submarines and aircraft have had big successes. The heavy airraid on Genoa was also no doubt intended to play its part in checking the flow of supplies.

Although there are no indications in the 'communique' of the immediate objectives, the assaults would appear to be along the whole front and the most heavy attacks will no doubt be developed in accordance with General Montgomery's plans. Unlike the previous operations in Libya where the wide open spaces of the desert gave room for manoeuvre and tactical developments, the limited lines between the Quattara Depression and the Mediterranean has compelled operations of a very special and limited character.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH

It will be a trial of sheer strength and weight of metal. It is known that the Axis have been organising their defences in depth with elaborate minefields and strongpoints galore, but the continuous air blasting of the last few days and the barrages laid down by mobile artillery will no doubt have removed a godly percentage of these obstructions. The spirit of the Eighth Army has never been higher and everybody has been longing for the word "go". The weather also now seems to be more favourable for operations of this massive character.

THE BATTLE FRONT

Here is a picture of the battle front sent off on the morning of the Allies' attack in Egypt by Reuter's special correspondent with the Eighth Army air striking force:—

Britain's vast new desert army is looking on at an unforgettable sight this morning. Under a bright moon and across the path of the rising sun it is seeing score after score of British and American aircraft of a great striking air force fly over the short seventy mile airway separating the Nile Valley and the El Alamein front and hearing them pound and strafe the enemy both near and far. Night and day this week the power of the combined Allied air forces in this theatre of war has gathered like a dark cloud over the Axis army in North Africa and now it is falling like a heavy storm on its sprawling head and tail.

LUFTWAFFE ON DEFENSIVE

Against this onslaught which is bound to have a profound effect on the future, the "Luftwaffe" is putting up a vigorous opposition at least over its own territory; but it has not shown itself able or willing to retaliate. It is now two days since a fighter escorted bombing raid was attempted against our forward landing grounds and that was only a meagre affair which army anti-aircraft guns were able to beat off alone. The Eighth Army has not had to ward off a single Stuka attack in the last few days. It is true that the enemy may be saving up his forces for a rainier day, but for the moment at least, light Messerschmitt fighter-bomber and fighter attacks only over our front line had been his order of the day.

His own forward fighter bases such as those at Daba and Fuka on the other hand which have been hammered and strafed consistently day and night since the record day raid of October 9 are in a sorry condition. The initial attack a fortnight ago caught the enemy bogged by the first heavy rains of the desert winter and it is now established that it was very successful. That and the storm which has been brewing since has kept the "Luftwaffe" on a vigorous defensive role.

The present air offensive is assuming bigger proportions even than the onslaught which stopped Rommel just three and half months ago. Then the old Eighth Army was fighting grimly with its back to the wall. Now the new Eighth Army has its back to the same wall. But soon it will be in a position to hit out on the left, right and centre against an enemy who is no longer on the offensive—just the opposite.—Reuter.

R. A. F. OVER ITALY AGAIN

ROME, Oct. 24.

An Italian 'communique' states that the R. A. F. last night attacked Genoa again.

Several places in Piedmont, Liguria, Savoia and Lombardy were also attacked, it added.

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

LONDON: A British air 'communique' reporting the second raid on successive nights on Italy states: "The bomber command sent another strong force to Northern Italy last night, but the weather was not so good as Thursday night. Bombing conditions were difficult. Genoa was again attacked through heavy cloud. Turin and Savona were, also bombed. Three of our bombers are missing. Wellingtons, Stirlings, Halifaxes and Lancasters have all taken part in the last two nights' raids on Italy. One Lancaster flew most of the way out and all the way home on three engines."

AXIS CRAFTS DAMAGED

VALETTA. The Malta 'communique' on Friday stated that R. A. F. fighters damaged more Axis aircraft on Thursday when another escorted fighter bomber raid came over in two waves in the afternoon. The first wave composed of German planes dropped a few bombs near the aerodrome without doing damage. The second party was Italian. As soon as Spitfires appeared they dropped their bombs in the sea and made for home.—Reuter.

VICHY AIR FORCE CRIPPLED

ANTISIRABE (Madagascar) October 24.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the South African Forces writes:—

South African pilots crippled what remained of the Vichy air force when they spotted five well camouflaged Vichy planes dispersed round Ihosy aerodrome, the main aerodrome from which Vichy forces made sporadic raids about one hundred miles south-west of Fianarantosoa and in a concentrated attack hit all of them. A French civil plane discovered in a bush near the Madagascar Capital, Antananarivo, was flown back to the Allied Headquarters by a South African senior air officer. The South African air force and the R.A.F. continue to give air support to General Sir William Platts' ground troops ranging far ahead, reporting the movements of Vichy troops and constantly attacking Vichy military transport.—Reuter.

SIND MUSLIM M.L.A. ARRESTED

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

Mohammed Amin Khoso, M.L.A. (Independent) was arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules this afternoon from the Islamia Hotel.—United Press.

NAZIS MOVING TO DEFENSIVE?

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The developments in Norway show that the Germans are moving from the offensive to the defensive according to the Norwegian Government circles in London.

It is reported that the building of power stations and factories—part of a long term policy of industrial exploitation—has been abandoned. No explanation is given, but it appears that the Nazis are finding it necessary to divert labour to the great defence works along the Norwegian coastline.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CHANGE IN SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Admiral Ghormley has been relieved of his post as Commander of the Naval forces in the South Pacific under Admiral Chester Nimitz. He will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey junior, who conducted carrier operations in the South Pacific last Spring with success. Admiral Ghormley's new duties will be made known at a later date, the Navy Department announced today. The Navy spokesman described the change as 'routine.'—Reuter.

RADIO SETS SEIZED

CUTTACK, Oct. 24.

The Cuttack police to-day seized five radio sets, including those of Mr. Radhanathrath, joint editor of the "Samaj", who is now under detention, and Mr. [illegible] Sahu, member of the Servants of India Society.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's closing	.....	18.28
Difference	.....	—.2

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the spot of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 5 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd. quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Subramanyam, S. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say that your Pilicon is far better than any other Ointment which I spent a lot and got no relief".

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

PILICON

PILE OINTMENT

Made by: W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. Leeds, England.

Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

Trial size sent post free on receipt of 2 annas postage stamps.

Krishnakant in 'Ujhan' at Roxy

Ashraf in 'Roti' at Swastik.

'Zamindar For 'Diwali' At West End

"Zamindar", a Pancholi production, with the pick of the writers, technicians and artistes that the great producer has brought together—and with Shanta Apte in the bargain, has been ready for some time, and is announced as the Diwali release for the New West End. It is only the surpassing success of "Khan Daan" that has held back "Zamindar" for the past many weeks, not only in Bombay but almost everywhere else.

Dawlat's Fourth Release 'Ek Raat' Coming To Lamington

Messrs. Dawlat Corporation, Ltd., Motion Picture Distributors are releasing 'Ek-Raat' simultaneously at Lamington Talkies, Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad and Baroda on the 6th November, 1942.

'Ek-Raat' has already been released in some of the key centres in India wherein it has stood the test of time. It has been acclaimed as one of the best motion pictures so far produced in India.

Novel Music In 'State Guests'

Navyug's satire "State Guests" now being shown to packed houses at Krishna in 6th week.

The most difficult achievement is the phenomenal popularity of the "tarana" by Jog Introduced for the first time on the screen "tarana" the most classical form of singing has succeeded in capturing the public imagination most.

"Black Fury" At Kohinoor

Paul Muni in "Black Fury" the thrilling action packed Melodrama will be screened at Kohinoor on Sunday morning at 10 at reduced admission prices.

CAPITAL GRANT TO A. I. S. A.

MADRAS, October 24.

The Government has sanctioned payment to the All-India Spinners' Association of a capital grant of Rs. 20.225 for the purchase of the machinery and accessories required for workshops for its Kerala and Andhra branches at Calicut and Masulipatam respectively for the manufacture of spinning implements.—United Press.

Haj Pilgrimage Via Basra And Baghdad

KARACHI, October 23.

Although facilities for a Haj trip via the Red Sea are not available this year, intending pilgrims can still make a journey via Basrah and Bagdad Pilgrims can travel by ordinary British India Steamers from Karachi to Basrah who thence by rail to Bagdad where bus arrangements exist for further journey. The Karachi Port Haj Committee is arranging to assist in getting passports, etc., and also accommodating 'bona fide' Hajis in pilgrims camps in Karachi until they are able to sail—A. P.

Late Mr. Framji Jamsetji Bilia

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Framji J. Bilia who died the other day, came from the well-known Pudumji family of Poona and spent his early days in Poona after passing L.C.E. in 1892 joined Bombay Municipality as Inspector from which rank he rose to the position of senior Assistant Executive Engineer.

Mr. Billa was responsible for widening some of the Bombay main roads, and his services in the Bombay Central Scheme was very useful. Besides he rendered honorary services to several Parsi Housing Colonies and Zoroastrian Building Societies.

MR. FRAMJI J. BILIA.

After his retirement from Municipal Service he rendered useful services to several Parsi Agiaries and housing schemes in Bombay and Mofussil, and associated himself with late Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni and late Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal and started Municipal-sided housing and Tenants Welfare Institution through which they delivered a series of lectures, trying to introduce Tenant Ownership Housing Schemes on the basis of the Halifax Housing Schemes.

He was connected with Theosophy and was its President for a year. He was leading very simple life, always willing to give his help to those who approached without distinction of caste and creed. In October, 1938, he was presented with an address in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall by several associations and admirers in appreciation of his long useful services.

"C. R. HAS NOT PROFITED BY EXPERIENCE"

LAHORE, October 23.

Commenting on Mr. Rajagopalachariar's statement the 'Tribune' says:—

Mr. Rajagopalachariar makes the same mistake that the British Government themselves have systematically made in the past of treating the League as the only party in the country apart from the Congress that is entitled, as of right, to representation in the Government neither the Hindu Mahasabha, nor the Muslims who claim to be in a majority in their community, nor the Sikhs in the Punjab nor the Scheduled Castes, nor the Indian Christians are likely to be satisfied with the position to which they are relegated in the scheme. When on a previous occasion Mr. Rajagopalachariar offered the Premiership of India to Mr. Jinnah with full freedom to choose his colleagues, irrespective of the verdict of the electorate, the proposal was condemned with practically one voice by the whole of political India minus the League. It is pity that he has not profited by that experience. Let him be as generous to Mr. Jinnah and the League as he likes, but he should not forget that in the framing of a constitution justice must at all times take precedence of generosity.—A. P.

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Mr. Mirza Abulhusain Isphani, M. L. A., Bengal, and member of the Muslim League Working Committee, has been elected President of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation.—Orient Press.

HOUSE OF COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED

Head Office, Fort, Bombay.

Working Funds Exceed Rs. 55 LACS.

No. F.7(22)-F|42.
Government of India
Finance Department.
New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1942.

N. C. KHORANA,
B.Com., A.I.I.B.
Managing Director.

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934) the Central Government is pleased to direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule to the said Act of the following Bank, namely:—

"THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, BOMBAY"

N. SUNDARESAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

'INDIA'S BEST'

I I was very favourably impressed by the performance of the "NARAINDAS" Charcoal Gas Plant on the steepy hill upto Chashma Shahi on 7th July, 1942. It climbed quite rapidly. It is good on the level and it is lighter and cheaper than all others I have seen.

(Sd.) BELL,
(Inspector General Police)
Jammu & Kashmir.

2 I quite agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Bell, I.G.P. The lorry fitted with this Gas Plant ran most efficiently and satisfactorily both on the flat and on the up grades. The record of its journey from Jammu to Srinagar, proves in my opinion, that it is most suitable for use on the roads in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

(Sd) Sir PETER CLATERBURCK,
(Development Minister).

3 Your producer gas plants have proved to be most successful and are considerably better than all other tried.

(Sd.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
Faridkote State.

4 Your seven gas plants fitted on our buses give excellent service and are doing daily return trips between Lahore and Sialkot. Now we shall be glad if you can arrange to supply us five more plants as early as possible.

(Sd.) B. I. NANDA,
Nanda Bus Service, Limited.
(Biggest Transporters to Kashmir).

"NARAINDAS" Producer Gas Plant Claimed by Punjab Fleet Owners as India's Best Producer Plant

For terms of dealership for your District, apply to Sales Manager, NARAINDAS & CO., now on tour, c|o Post Master, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURED BY:—

NARAINDAS & CO.

87, The Mall, LAHORE.

'CUT SILHOUETTE COMPETITION'

We have received requests from several persons who regularly take part in our Competitions to repeat the "Cut Faces Competition." As it has proved to be so popular with our readers we are giving them this time "Cut Silhouette Competition" and have not the least doubt that it will be equally liked by all, young and old, of both the sexes.

This is a modification of our regular Silhouette Competition inasmuch as every Silhouette has a part cut away from it and that part is shown on the opposite side. It may not be shown in exactly the same position but it will fit into the cut portion perfectly to make a complete Silhouette.

For example, "H" shows a Silhouette map of India from which the lower part is cut out and shown in Illustration No. 8. When this portion is fitted to Silhouette "H" as shown shaded, it forms a complete map of India. In the same manner, a part of the buffoon's cap is cut from Silhouette "P" and shown in No. 15. One may therefore enter No. 15 against "P" in the coupon, just as No. 8 is entered against "H".

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 per coupon before Wednesday the 28th October, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 28th OCT. 1942

....

'Cut Silhouette Competition' 25/10/'42.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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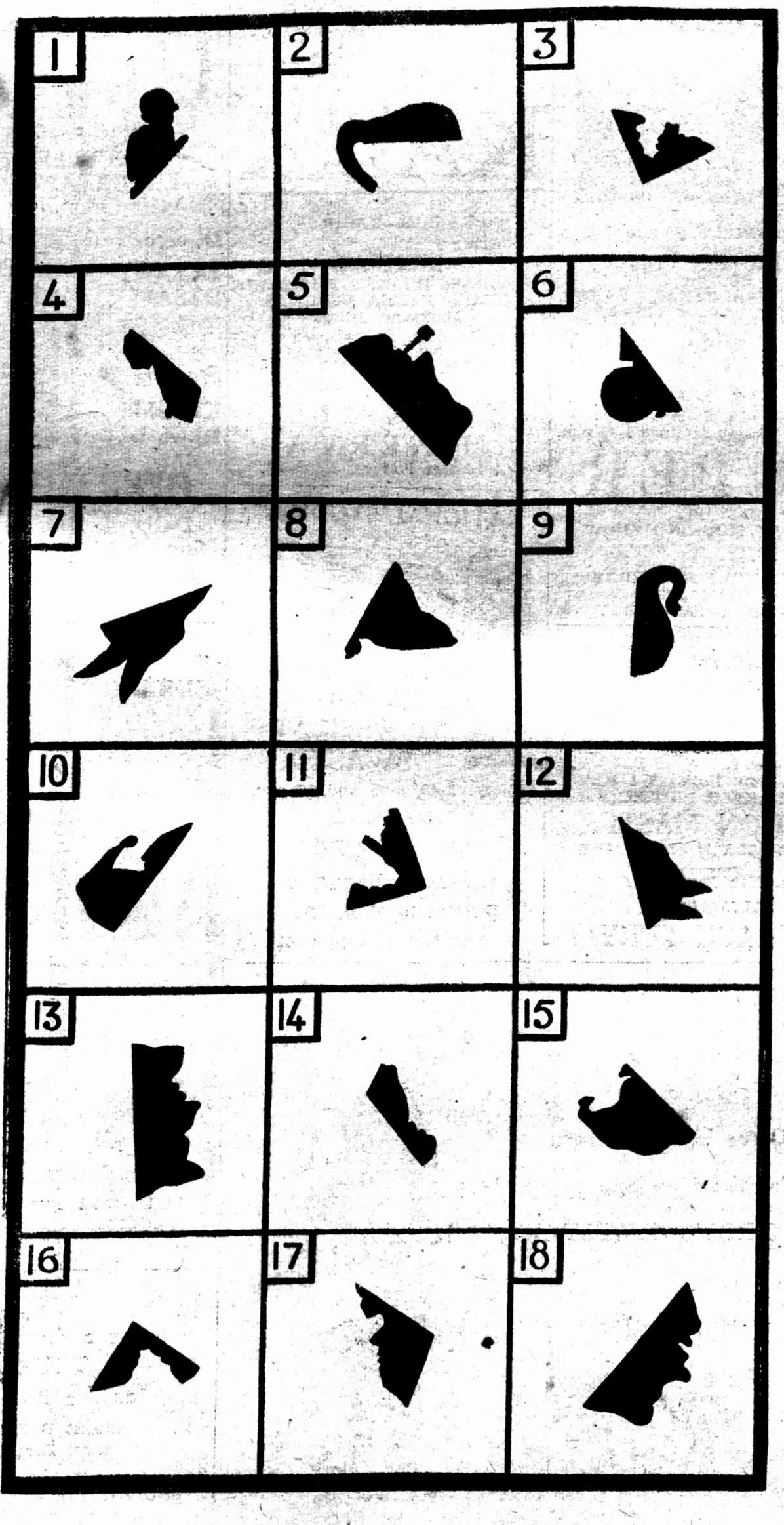
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



'Cut Silhouette Competition'
25/10/'42.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WEEKLY

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Wanted Bengali Match for hand-some educated Basu Kayestha girl Res. Upper India. Apply Box No. 2117, "Bombay Chronicle."
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Public Notices

NOTICE

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This was the question asked to an old ZAMINDAR—His REPLY is as entertaining as it is Instructive! Know this reply from

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"MAMAJI"

'CHANDRA' Picture
Directed by
NAROTTAM VYAS
Starring:
JEEVAN, NANDREKAR, YAKUB, LALITA PAWAR, LEELA, MALATI.
THE LAUGH-RIOT FOR 155 MINUTES
Third Week
Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Friday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

SUPER

(BOMBAY).
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10.
"MAMAJI"
FROM NEXT SATURDAY
"MAMAJI"
at POONA 'Paramount'.

3rd Glorious Week

KOHINOOR

DADAR
Daily 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 P.M.
PRAKASH PICTURE

STATION MASTER

RATNAMALA & PREM ADIB

Sun. 25th Morn. 10 A.M.
PAUL MUNI in

BLACK FURY

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He Lived & Suffered For Humanity!

Here is a Glorious Film biography of a Weaver—Saint of philosophic India!

UNITY PRODUCTION'S
Stupendous Screen Hit!

BHAKTA-KABIR

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Starring:
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MAZHAR, BHARAT BHUSHAN GYANI, PADMA DEVI and Thousand others
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From
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MINERVA

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MEHBOOB
9TH WEEK AT

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Daily: 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Also Showing
"SIR SAYYED"
with **SHAIKH MUKHTAR**
Directed by K. A. ABBAS
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In CIRCO'S NEWEST HIT

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SWASTIK-INDIA LTD. RELEASE
SEE the New Hero of Maya
She Fell in Love with him and YOU?

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NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-30 p.m.
Sunday Morning at 10:
"Footsteps in the Dark"

3rd WEEK!

RANJIT'S

CHANDNI

For
EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT

Director
JAYANT DESAI

Starring
Khurshid
Ishwarlal

OPERA HOUSE

Daily. 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sun. Matinee 1-30 p. m.

SINGING VILLAGE POSTMAN **3rd Week**

will capture your Hearts in

ACHARYA ARTS'

ULJHAN

Producer & Director:
N. R. ACHARYA
Starring: **SARDAR AKHTAR**
Mazhar, Krishnakant, Amritlal

ROXY

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
on Sun. at 12-30 p.m. Matinee
(A Bharat Pictures Release)

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as a dream!
TRUE
as life itself!!
Idealist **BARUA'S**
Greatest Real Story

M. P. PRODUCTIONS **JAWAB** DIRECTION P. C. BARUA

KANAN, JAMUNA, BARUA, AHIN
Music:
KAMAL DAS GUPTA
(A Supreme Release)

3RD Houseful Week

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Aswin Vad 1, 1998
Muslim: Savval 14, 1361
Parsi: Ardibehest 21, 1312
Sunrise: 7-38 a.m. Sunset: 7-8 p.m.
Hightide: 0-32, 12-29 Lowtide: 6-24, 18-30

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Uljhan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12-30 p.m.
REGAL—"To The Shores of Tripoli" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Pimpernel Smith" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"My Eyes" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-45 p.m.
METRO—"Atlantic Ferry" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Skylark" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Vanmala" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Thief of Bagdad" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Swamp Water" 4, 6-30 and 10
CHITRA—"Society" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Apna-Ghar" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12-30
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ulti-Ganga" 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12 noon.
PLAZA—"Swami" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Shadi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Zevar" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 2 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Prof. A. M. Moulvi will speak on "The Mysticism in Islam". to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

SARASWAT UNION: The social gathering of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Vanamali Hall, Chabildas Road. Dadar at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. HINDU SABHA: The Working Committee meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) Bachubai Building, Damodar Hall, Poibavdi.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Shri Bhagwedgeeta" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday). at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

A. A. FIRING PRACTICE: Anti-aircraft firing practice will take place in Bombay between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on October 26 and between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on October 27 and 28.

PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: Working Committee will meet on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (New S.T.), Bachubai Building. Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

CIVIC GUARDS: A general parade of the Civic Guards in B.S.D. will be held on the Police Grounds at Kurla, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Mr. G. W. McElhinny District Magistrate, B.S.D., will inspect the parade.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR: Shreeman Ribhudeo Ji Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the subject Sandhya in the Arya Samaj Mandir Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: A concert will be held at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m (S.T.). Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar will entertain members with vocal music.

MEETING AT VAKOLA: A public meeting of the Hindus will be held at "Vitha-Vihar", Military Road, Vakola, east of Santa Cruz Railway Station to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Meaning of Pain" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: Under the auspices of this Sabha, the 14th "Mahasamadhi" Celebrations of Shree Guru Narayan Swamy will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lakshmi Insurance Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

PROPHETS' DAY GATHERING: Under the auspices of the Ahmadiyya Community Bombay an All Prophets Day gathering will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6 p.m. Atiya Begam Sahiba presiding.

AT HOME TO ACHARYA ATRE: The Satyashodhak Samaj, Bombay will be at Home to Acharya P. K. Atre, on his being elected as President of the Maharastra Sahitya Sammelan at Nasik, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha Samaj Graha at Parel.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR: Swami Gouriswaranand will conduct a class on the Last Message of Sri Krishna (from Bhagwatam) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar. B.B. and C.I. Rly.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MEETING: A meeting of the Depressed Class people will be held at Chandanwadi in the open space in front of B.I.F. Chawls to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

Progressive Writers' Association

Ali Sardar Jafri will read a play in Urdu and Bakoolesh will read a short story in Gujarati to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 'Silverfish' New Book Co., Horuby Road, under the auspices of the Progressive Writers' Association.

ON STALINGRAD FRONT

New German Attack Repelled

ENEMY CROSSES RIVER SOUTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK

From Reuter's Special Correspondent:

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.

The fighting on a larger scale again developed in Northern Stalingrad yesterday. The Germans attacked with six thousand men and heavy tanks after heavy artillery shelling and air attack, fifteen hundred bombs being dropped on Soviet positions. All attacks were repelled. A group of German tommy-gunners which had previously broken through the outskirts of a factory plant was completely mopped up.

Fierce battles in the area of Novorossisk are still in progress. Germans despite heavy losses are still stubbornly pressing forward, states the Moscow Radio to-day.

ENEMY'S DEFENCE BROKEN THROUGH

The Soviet midday 'communique' to-day says: "During the night of October 23 our troops fought the enemy in the areas of Stalingrad and Mozdok.

A supplement to the Soviet midday 'communique' says: "In the Stalingrad area our troops repelled all enemy attacks. Northwest of Stalingrad our troops broke into the enemy's defence and wiped out a large number of enemy troops. South-East of Novorossisk after stubborn fighting a numerically superior enemy group crossed the water barrier. Our troops stubbornly resisted the enemy and inflicted heavy losses."

"Our warships in the Baltic sank a German transport of 10,000 tons."

Earlier Cables

Reuter's special correspondent in Stockholm writes: "German reserves for "the final onslaught" on Stalingrad, launched on October 15, appears to have been exhausted in the last eight days.

Von Hoth's divisions are now waiting for more reserves.

Whereas a week ago the Germans said that the Russians were confined in space too small to allow them to hold the German pressure, on Friday the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper "Aftonbladet" quoted a Berlin spokesman as saying, "It must not be imagined that the restricted area of defence makes the task of our troops any easier."

The Berlin spokesmen say that a "mud war" has now begun, adding that mass Luftwaffe attacks are no longer possible.

North of the city Marshal Timoshenko's relief attack is making steady progress. Russian air activity seems to have increased despite the weather.

Axis inspired sources admit that the Russians have succeeded in pushing forces across the Don, probably in the Kachalinsk sector."

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow writes: The Nazis have now made no progress whatever at Stalingrad or indeed anywhere else during the past four days.

The fighting in the city is on a greatly reduced scale, and in most sectors exhausted Nazi troops are marking time.

The only attacks made during the past 24 hours were by small forces on narrow sectors and were repulsed.

In some districts the Russians having fought the Germans to a standstill themselves went over to counter-attacks.

The Germans are feverishly consolidating in the districts they have captured.

There are no indications at present of any Nazi preparations for a new large-scale attack.

In the past day or two, after a period of Soviet consolidation, there has been slightly more activity north-west of Stalingrad, WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE BROKEN INTO GERMAN FORMATIONS AND CAPTURED TWO LINES OF TRENCHES.

The fighting here is still on a small scale however.

ADVANCING JAPS REPULSED

CHUNGKING, Oct. 24.

To-day's Chinese 'communique' reports that an enemy unit a week ago advanced from Paotou towards north-west Anpei in the province of Suiyuan. The Japanese were repulsed it adds—Reuter.

Americca Relinquishes Extra-Territorial Rights In China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The Chinese Ambassador at the State Department this morning received from Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, the full draft of the Treaty relinquishing extra-territorial rights in China.—Reuter.

Sulphuric Acid Thrown On Police Officer

MADURA, Oct. 24.

Mr. Viswanathan Nair, Inspector of Police, Madura Town, and two others including a constable sustained burns on their faces as a result, it is reported, of sulphuric acid being thrown on them last night, while they were coming out from the Sri Meenakshi Temple after worship. The miscreants are reported to have run away after throwing country crackers. The Inspector and others have been admitted into Government Hospital. Immediately after the occurrence, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Collector and other police officers visited the spot and investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

'He Would Like To Come', Says Mrs. Roosevelt

LONDON, October 24.

"I think President Roosevelt would like to come to England very much indeed, but I am afraid it would not be possible at the moment,' said Mrs Roosevelt addressing a Press Conference at the United State Embassy today.—Reuter.

LOCAL BOARD SUPERSEDED

NAGPUR, October 24.

A Central Provinces and Berar Government "Gazette Extraordinary" issued today announces the supersession of the District Council of Narsinghpur and the Local Boards of Narsinghpur and Gadarwara under Rule 38 (8) of the Defence of India Rules for a period of six months as they are likely to employ and permit their officers, members and servants to act in furtherance of activities prejudicial to public safety and the maintenance of public order.—United Press.

Processionists Sentenced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sentence of 4 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default a further term of two months' R.I. were imposed today by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court on Pandurang Ramchandra Sheltar who was arrested on August 11, for leading a procession, demonstrating in front of some shops and also intimidating the shopkeepers.

Jamnadas N. Karia, was sentenced to one month's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or 3 months' further R.I., for having led a procession at Lady Jamshedji Road, on September 17.

JAMNADAS MEHTA TO BE "IN"?

Reorganisation Of Viceroy's Council Likely

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

I understand that there is, likely soon to be some reorganisation of portfolios in the Viceroy's Council. A separate portfolio for food supply and production is apparently being contemplated but there is no information yet whether a separate department for war production is in the offing. If a new portfolio is set up a good portion of the present portfolio of Education will go to it

The question under consideration is understood to be whether two members should be added to the Council, for if a separate Food portfolio is organised it is possible to transfer to the Information portfolio the remaining part of the present Education Department.

The name mentioned for the vacancy is that of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, member, Central Assembly, but it is likely he may take up Food portfolio and give Information to Sir Jogendra Singh.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA Oct. 23.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 20-10-1942:

Allahabad 92 63 nil; Bombay 91 76 nil; Calcutta nil nil nil; Cawnpore 92 63 nil; Cuttack nil nil nil; Darjeeling nil nil nil; Delhi 93 65 nil; Dehra Dun 84 59 nil; Jacobabad 101 74 nil; Karachi 84 74 nil; Lahore 95 58 nil; Lucknow 93 62 nil; Madras 91 74 nil; Nagpur 93 67 nil; Patna 87 72 nil; Peshawar 93 61 nil; Shillong nil nil nil; Simla 66 50 nil.—A.P.

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THE NEW STANDARD
The New Weekly Review
heralding
A New Social Order.
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	Do	12	Do	5%
	Do	24	Do	6%
Current	Deposit account			2½%

C. T. MATHEW,
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Brings back monstrual flow in a day, no matter why and how long suppressed. Rs 2 LIBERTY—safest birth control Rs. 3 Dr .C. Bhattacharjee, H M D 40 years' experienced 120 Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta or 264. Dasasswamedh Road, BENARES.

2nd Family Week
MOHAN PICTURES' Scintillating Social
Zevar
Featuring
INDURANI, JAYANT, E. BILLIMORIA, VEENA KUMARI
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 2 p.m.
2nd Week At
CENTRAL

JOURNALIST AND SOCIAL REFORMER

Tributes To Memory Of Kabraji

Speeches eulogising the meritorious services rendered by the late Mr. Kaikhushroo N. Kabraji, a veteran journalist, writer and reformer, were delivered at a largely attended public meeting held to celebrate his birth centenary, held at C. J. Hall on Saturday evening. The meeting was organised by the Parsi Lekhak Mandal in collaboration with the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Stree Zarthosti Mandal, Gujarati Literary Conference, and several other institutions. Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyebji presided.

PIONEER AND SOCIAL REFORMER

Mr. M. R. A. Baig, the Sheriff of Bombay, referring to Kabraji as an individual stated that at a time when orthodoxy was sunk in the abyss of fanaticism and when the path of pioneers and social reformers was steep. the country had produced a galaxy of great men like Dadabhai Nairoji, Pherozshaw Mehta, Badrudin Tyebji and others among whom Kabraji was one. He was, said the Sheriff, a social reformer and a born journalist, who by his vigorous penmanship shook the lethargic, and incessantly worked for the cause of reform.

FEARLESS JOURNALIST

Mr. P. P. Kapadia, speaking on "Kabraji as a writer and a journalist" stated that his greatness lay in his far-sightedness and broad-mindedness as depicted in his writings. He was fearlessly independent in the expression of his views and his sarcastic and poignant criticism of men and affairs had often earned him under the displeasure of his colleagues. Perseverance and deep study of the problems were the key to his success as a journalist.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla referred to the backward and degrading position which the Hindu and Parsi women held in the society of Kabraji's time, and stated that his pioneering work in the field of female education was, to a great extent, responsible for the freedom which the modern Indian women enjoyed.

FIRST GUJERATI NOVELIST

Mr. Hariprasad Bhatt, referring to Kabraji as a novelist stated that he was the first Gujarati novelist in the strictest sense of that word. He was a perfect master in the art of delineating characters. Generally in Parsi novels, said the speaker, only Parsi society is represented. Kabraji was the only exception to this rule, and his novels gave a faithful picture of the social and domestic life of non-Parsis. He was the Narmadashanker of the Parsis and there were several gems in his literary works which deserved to be preserved.

Mr. K. Wadia speaking on "Kabraji as a reformer" dwelt upon several irrational customs prevalent among the Parsis of those days, and the crusades which Kabraji carried on for their eradication through the vigorous columns of his paper "Rast-Goftar."

Winding up the proceedings, Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyebji remarked that after finishing his education Kabraji took to journalism, and through the columns of the "Rast-Goftar" carried on a strong campaign in favour of social reform. His activities were directed against the evils prevalent among other communities too.

Mr. J. B. Vatcha referred to Kabraji's knowledge and deep study of Indian music.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Yesterday, the Board of the East India Cotton Association fixed the weekly settlement rate Rs. 40 above the previous week at Rs. 354 for January Jarila, Rs. 346 for March and Rs. 354 for July. To-day the market was officially open but no business was reported in the trading ring. However it is reported that a fair amount of business was done privately at Rs. 378.

SIND PENTANGULAR

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

In the first semi-final of the Sind Pentangular between Hindus and The Rest, The Rest made 175 in the first innings (Braganza 37, P.P. Fernandes 32). The Hindus, at the close of play, had made 91 for 3 wickets (Pannamel, batting, 53).

Das Cup Final

The final match in the Das Cup Football Tournament will be played between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Bhoiwada Sports Club at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on Sunday (to-day) at 6 p.m. Mrs. G. C. Mitter, wife of the Vice-President of the Indian Football League, will distribute the prizes.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, Oct. 24.

Previous closing	18.25
To-day's opening	18.27
Difference	+.02

To-day's closing See Stop Press.

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 24.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 24.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 24.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay October/November (£29 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta October/November (£22 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal October/November East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) closed. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/4) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 24.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 24.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 24.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 24.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 24.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/4) dol 27 3/8
United States Steel Common (dol 49 7/8) dol 49 3/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 112 3/8) dol 113

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"CONSCRIPTING CHILDREN"

U. S. Senator Objects To Roosevelt's Demand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

President Roosevelt to-day urged the Senate to approve a bill to conscript youths of 18 and 19 without restriction or amendment. The Senate rejected an amendment to give "Blanket exemption" from national service to veterans of the last war.

MERE "CHILDREN"

Senator Johnson said in the United States Senate on Friday that he opposed the calling up of "Children to fight our battles". Making the first Senate opposition to the drafting of 18 and 19 year-olds, he said, "If they are liquidated no generation will remain in this country to build it up after peace".

VITAMIN 'A' FOR WHOLE YEAR

The United States Department of Agriculture now has enough fish oil to provide vitamin "A" for 9 million Allied troops and civilians for a while year, it was announced in Washington to-night.

In accordance with Government's policy regarding all foods supplies, this vitamin will be provided for the peoples of the occupied countries when they are freed from the German yoke.

2 U.S. CRUISERS LAUNCHED

A United States westcoast port: A new United States cruiser was launched here on Friday. A minute after she slid down the ways of the keel another ship was laid.

The Navy Department announced to-day that a new American cruiser now being built has been named the U.S.S. "Canberra" in honour of the Australian cruiser of that name sunk in the Solomons.—Reuter.

Roosevelt On Changes In U. S. War Production Programme

WASHINGTON, October 23.

President Roosevelt at his Press Conference today said, administration was emphasizing greater strength and power of tanks—a decision taken in the light of battle experience. The production of tanks was falling short of the goal of 45,000 this year, yet, the same amount of steel was going to their manufacture The goal of 60,000 planes this year would not be reached but there was greater emphasis on the hitting power and range of aircraft.

New production figures were a secret. President Roosevelt said the constant changes in the war production programme were being dictated by actual experience in the combat areas.—Reuter.

CHILE STANDS FOR AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.

Chile's new Cabinet was completed to-day with the appointment of the Chilean Ambassador in Uruguay, Senor Joaguin Fernandez, to the key post of Foreign Minister.

Senor Fernandez is noted for his democratic views. He succeeds the pro-Axis politician, Senor Jarpa, whose removal was demanded by leftists in their recent "break with the Axis" campaign.

President Rios to-day issued a manifesto calling for co-operation from all political parties. About Chile's international position he said. "I intend to keep the country on the side of all nations of American continent in defending principles of territorial integrity and American solidarity. I shall go to the limits imposed by American interests and compatible with the powers given by the political constitution."—Reuter.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AS ROYAL GUEST

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is now revealed that Mrs. Roosevelt is staying with the King and the Queen at the Buckingham Palace.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the guest of honour at a dinner party given by the King and the Queen to-night, when Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lady Louis Mountbatten were present.—Reuter.

Lathi-Armed Police Guard Sind Hindu Ministers' Residences

OBSTACLES MAY BE PUT IN OUR WAY, BUT WE WILL CARRY ON, SAYS RAI SAHEB GOKALDAS

37 Persons Fined Rs. 20 Each For Picketing

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

All the 41 picketers, including nine girls arrested at the residences of the Hindu Ministers were summarily tried by a Magistrate under the Bombay District Police Act.

Four girl picketers were let off with a warning. The remaining 37 were fined Rs. 20 each.

The relatives of five girls paid the fines. Other 32 persons were jailed for ten days.

The picketing at Hindu Ministers residences was conducted by students who arrived in batches of two at the hospital of Dr. Hemandas and his residence opposite the engineering college and the residence of Rai Saheb Gokuldas.

The picketers including some girls, did not allow patients to enter Dr. Hemandas's hospital and his other visitors. Crowds gathered at the spot and the police soon arrived.

Lathi-armed police pickets have been posted around the residence of Dr. Hemandas and his hospital. The residence of Raj Saheb Gokaldas is also being guarded.

MINISTER STATEMENT

"We will face all the trouble being directly or indirectly engineered against us and will overcome it," says a statement issued by Rai Saheb Gokaldas, one of the Hindu Ministers, whose houses were picketed today.

The statement, which deals with the circumstances leading to their acceptance of ministerships under Sir G. H. Hidayatullah, gives this picture of what transpired after Sir Ghulam Hussain was called to accept the Premiership:—Mr. Nichaldas appaered to hold the view that after Mr. Allahbux's dismissal the option of forming another Ministry would be given to Mr. Allahbux's party.

This view was not acceptable. The Ministers, therefore, informed the Governor that constitutionally they ceased to be Ministers and there was no necessity of their tendering formal resignations, and also requested to be allowed an opportunity to form a new ministry as Mr. Allahbux and his party were prepared to support them.

The Governor did not agree and accepted their resignations.—A. P.

Sind Hindu Ministers

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

Sir Ghulam Hussein's joining the Muslim League does not alter the position at all. This is the opinion of both the Hindu Ministers, Rai Saheb Gokaldas and Dr. Hemandas. Therefore, there is no question of the Hindu Ministers taking any decision as a direct consequence of the Premier's adherence to the League.

Rao Saheb Gokaldas in a statement this morning said:—"It is not in the interest of the Hindus to refuse co-operation to the majority community." He appealed to the Hindus to consider the situation in the province coolly and calmly and suggested that they might go by the advice of Bhai Permanand and Mr. Savarkar whether it was or was not advisable to co-operate with the majority community".—A. P.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The resignations of Raisaheb Gokuldas and Dr. Hemandas were accepted by the Hindu Independent Party yesterday evening, when seven members attended. The party disapproved the conduct of the seceding members.—A.P.

DARLAN FLIES TO RABAT

VICHY, Oct. 23.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Armed Forces, Admiral Darlan, arrived by air at Rabat in French Morocco to-night from Dakar.

With him was Admiral Battut. The President General in Morocco, General Nouges and the Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in North Africa, General Juin met Admiral Darlan at the aerodrome.

Admiral Darlan is to be received by the Sultan of Morocco to-morrow.—Reuter

110,000,000 CHINESE CONSCRIPTED

Foreign Vice-Minister Outlines China's War Efforts Since '37

CHUNGKING, Oct. 23.

Following the inaugural meeting of the third People's Political Council in Chungking yesterday a further session was held during which, General Ho Ying Chin, Minister of War and Dr. P. S. Fu, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs gave reports.

Revealing that over 110,000,000 men have been conscripted for the Chinese army since August 1937 General Ho gave a comprehensive review of military affairs.

Referring to Japan, General Ho said that since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific the Japanese have suffered from an acute shortage of man-power and material resources and were finding increasingly difficult to force the conquered people to accept the Japanese domination.

Continuing General Ho declared, "We must exert our utmost to achieve a genuine and complete national unity."

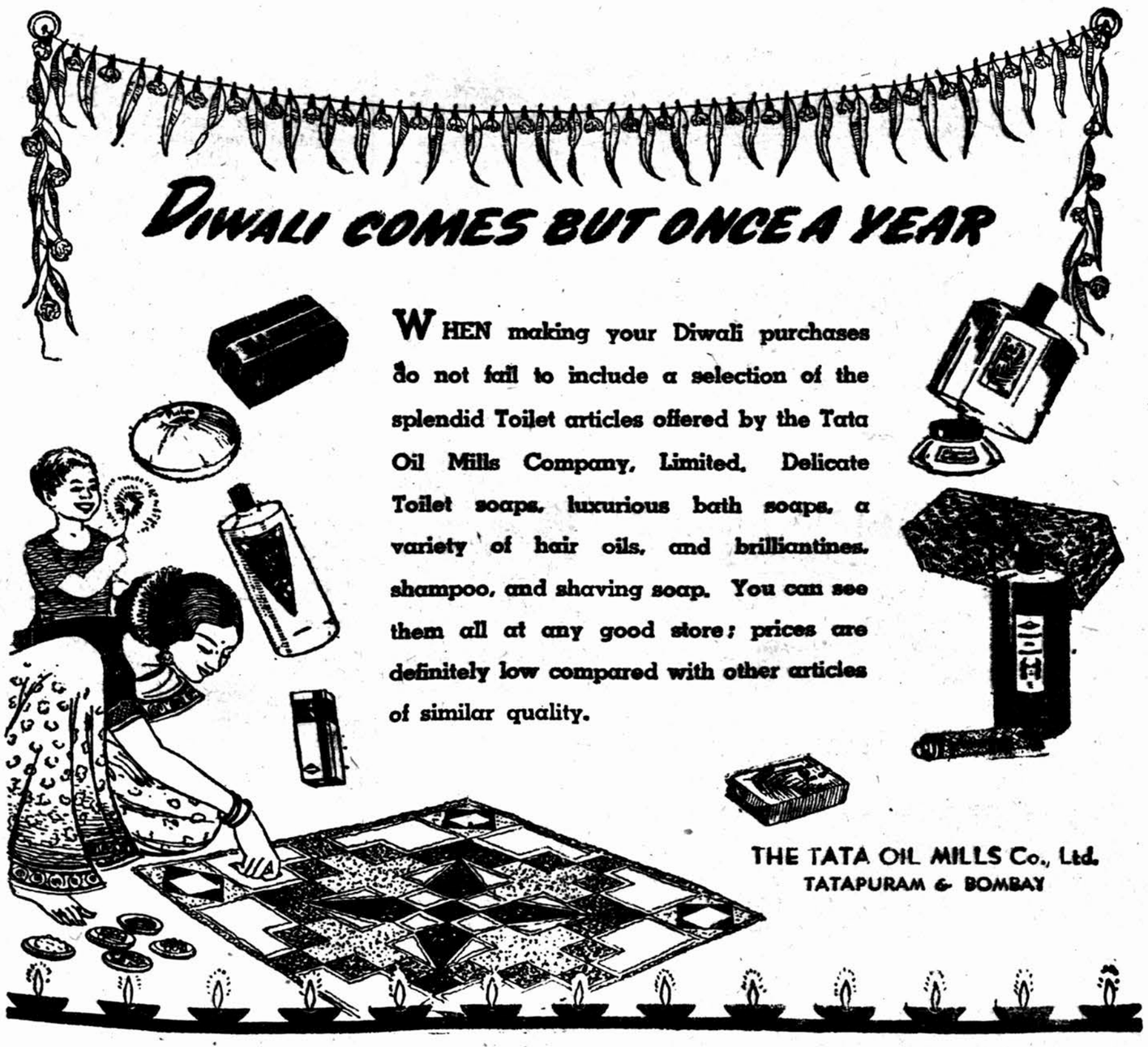
In his report to the Council Dr. P. S. Fu cited several features of recent Chinese diplomatic affairs. He pointed out in the first place that China had strengthened her relations with the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

Both the United States and Great Britain announced simultaneously no China's National Day the relinquishment of their extra territorial and related rights in China.

In addition close economic, political and military co-operation has been effected with the United States and Great Britain.

In the second place Dr. Fu continued wider diplomatic relations have been established with several countries such as the exchange of representatives between India and China, the conclusion of the Sino-Iranian Treaty of commerce and closer relations with the vatican.

Lastly, continued Dr. Fu, steps have been taken to ensure the welfare of the Chinese overseas.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PEOPLE'S ART IN U. S. S. R.

(Continued From Page 7)

organising teaching or working in the fields for three months in the year members of its staffs keep close touch with the every day needs of the villages. Besides these papers there are scores in the other Soviet languages.

All republics, regions and cities have their own official organs. They are small replicas of those at the centre. More unique and original are the 7,000 papers of the mines, factories and farms.

An old Russian woman reads her daily newspapers.

Their first concern is bigger and better output, the care of the engines and dynamos and the proper care of children, etc Some of these organs like "Bolshevik Steel" and "Produce Tractors" are dailies printing upto 20,000 copies. Some have elaborate weeklies out of which emerge a scientific monthly, a literary magazine and an illustrated journal of satire.

One-Copy Papers

Not only in the big farms and factories, but wherever in the Soviet Union men go forth to work, to play, to drill or to fight there goes the printing press. Often they arrive at the new dam or mill site before the excavators —editors are not less essential than engineers.

Wall newspapers are exactly what the name implies—broadsheets of news and pictures, posted upon walls and doors of factories, offices or anywhere where crowds gather or pass by. They are hand-written, one-copy papers. They have their elected editors, regular correspondents and artists and call on every one to bring in suggestions, complaints, compliments, grievances. They are extremely popular.

Finally as an ally of the press in raising the morale and self-initiative of the people there are the placards and posters in which simple messages and slogans are driven home by graphic images.

First theatre exclusively for children was found in Moscow in 1918, November 7, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Revolution. Now there are 131 children's theatres, about half of them puppet theatres.

Theatre

No people so passionately loves a spectacle as the Russians. And no people is so well provided with it.

Russia has always been famous for her theatre, her opera, and her ballet in particular.

Since 1917 an enormous development has taken place. Whereas the few main towns had their theatres before 1917, to-day even in the villages repertory theatres are being organised. And whereas the Russian theatres used to have almost a monopoly, to-day every nationality of the Soviet Union has its own national theatres in its own language.

The theatres of the Soviet Union are all the property of public authorities. The general policy is to present to the public not only modern plays by Soviet playwrights, but a cross-section of all that is best in the world's drama of all time. Each season one sees more of Shakespeare's plays in Moscow than in London. In ballet and opera the Soviet Union is equally international in its repertoire.

The growth of number of theatres from 135 to 825 is an indication of the degree to which the theatre has been extended on Soviet territory. It is unusual in a Soviet town to-day not to find at least one good dramatic theatre. while all the larger towns have their theatre for opera and ballet as well. In the villages smaller repertory companies are being organised for the collective farmers.

There are also 5,000 non-professional theatres run by clubs and collectives, countless amateur groups and circles with dramas going on in 60 languages.

Quite a number of influential theatres in the Union possess schools for actors and producers. These schools and studios have frequently helped not only as training centres but as experimental groups in the search for new styles. The most prominent State school is the Higher Theatre Institute (Lunacharsky by name) which has been existence for 80 years. It accepts talented applicants between 17 and 30, from all parts of the country for a four years' course. The students incur no material difficulties whatsoever.

Theatrical folk know their public. They know that first-class work is expected of them. For the people, the best.

One sees on the curtain of village theatres the oft-quoted words, "to live without work is robbery, to work without art is barbarism!"

Opera

Opera is an aristocratic form of art. This notwithstanding the Soviets still continue to maintain its traditions unchanged. Opera Houses in the Union are the temples of art, not social rendezvous. Never on a Russian operatic stage does one see a chorus standing stiff and expressionless, just singing. The chorus is always a component of the stage organism.

Throughout the country new opera houses are coming into being and with them new opera-goers, who only a few years ago did not know what opera was.

Ballet

There are in U.S.S.R. two big ballet schools, in Leningrad and in Moscow. In the ballet, where imagination and instinct of the beautiful are everything. Russia has long held the first place, which is won for it by its child-like freshness and simplicity as by the perfection of its art and training.

Folk-dances are very much in vogue and Russia is rich in them due to several nationalities. Every year olympiads are held to popularise them. In the parks many young people practise them. Only watch how the boys and girls pass their time when processions are held up. Some of them strike up a tune on their instruments, the girls improvise a folk dance, the boys join in with them a circle is formed round solo dancers; they clap their hand in time with the beat. These dances are freely derived from the rhythm of life and from folk-music.

Music

By tradition the Russian people are musical minded. The U.S.S.R. comprises different nationalities and, therefore, their music is variegated. It is both eastern and western, and Russia's folksongs are rich and melodious. No other nation cherishes them so much as the Soviet people do.

Music is a means of unifying broad masses of people and the Soviets use it effectively for this purpose.

Music figures large in the radio programmes and in the public concerts. Its appeal is country-wide. You hear beautiful music played for the benefit of the workers in factories, in collective farms and in the people's clubs. One result of this is that music in Soviet Russia has a collective rather than an individual inspiration. It is both played and studied 'en masse.' In that sense it is a popular art.

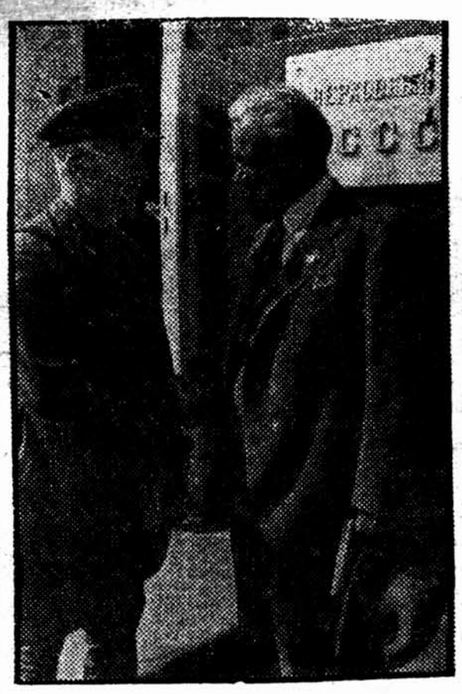
Contrary to the general impression Russians have no predilection for noise or dissonance. Strange though it may seem, the spirit of conservatism prevails in the realm of Russian music. The classics are very much in the ascendance. On every hand there is manifest a popular interest in and genuine love for music.

Friends Of Radio

In the system of artistic propaganda and the cultural construction of U.S.S.R., radio naturally occupies a very important position. In the countries of more remote nations or tribes, however, its blessings are much greater and more comprehensive.

In its drive for the conquest of the air Soviets include the radio as well as aviation.

It enrolls millions of members in a volunteer society, "Friends of Radio". It stages radio festivals with thirty nationalities, participating and broadcasting in sixty languages. It sends out "agit" planes from the skies through loudspeakers audible for 15 miles. It stands first in the world in the power of its broadcasting. To its 70 main stations it is adding the thousands of smaller ones, forming a belt of wireless reaching to the farthest frontiers of the country and binding them even closer to Moscow.



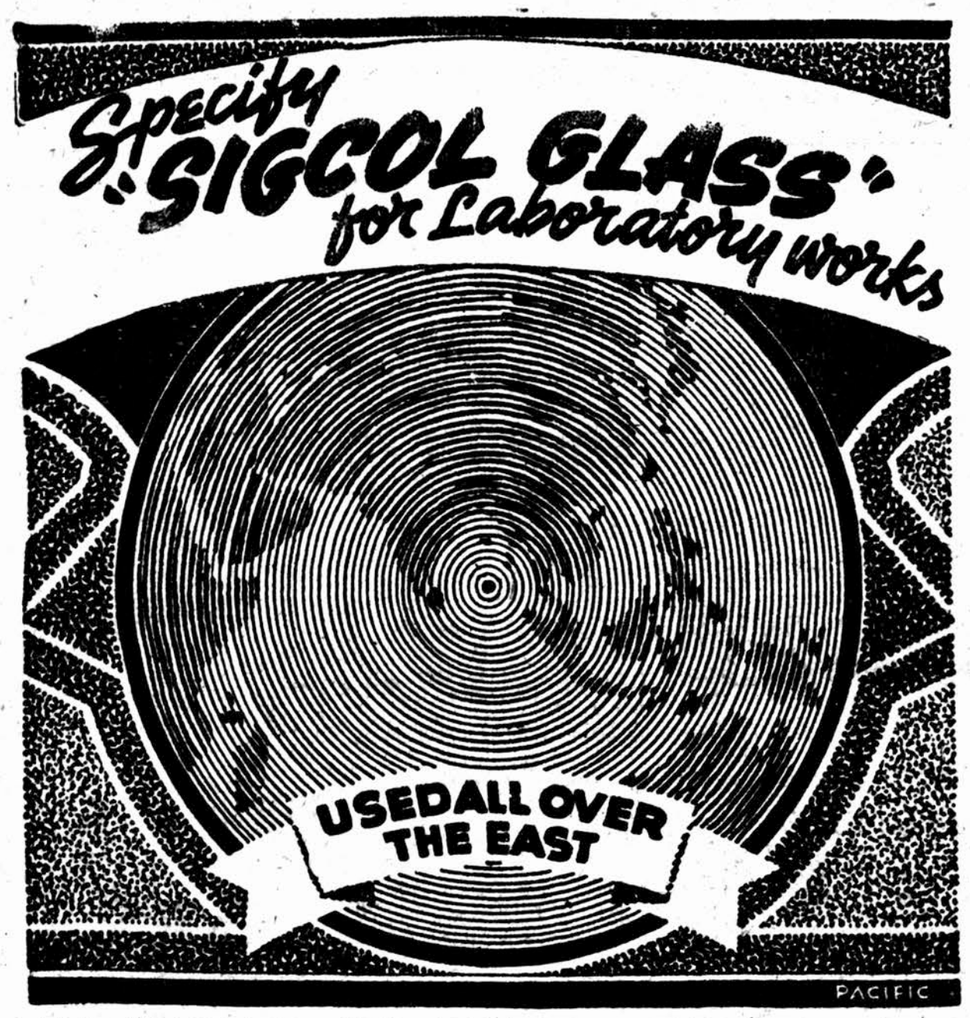
Morkvin, distinguished Soviet artist and a Deputy chatting with a Red Army Officer.

In the matter of news, weather forecasts, Soviet programmes are similar to other countries. More time is given to education of all kinds. In series of lectures on physics and biology, each lecture is complete in itself all are united in a rounded course with book-lists and direction for experiments. Living authors often recite their own poems and stories.

Special hours are devoted to the Red Army, to the Collective farmers, to the workers, to the dweller of night-bound Arctic. Usually two hours are given to children's programmes. They listen to explorers and inventors telling of their own exploits.

From all sources a big station receives a thousand letters a day which are answered by a large staff. If a letter is of interest to the public it is read and discussed over the wireless. Its members go out on the streets to listen to the comments of the crowds clustering around loud speakers to elicit first hand opinions and suggestions.

There are now millions talking to each other, thanks to local short wave stations now set up in the big farms and factories and mines, reaching from the summit of mount Kazbek to the Bering strait. In close touch with the needs of the communities around them, in a few short years they have come to play an important part in organizing their daily life and activities.



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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *BY D. G. VYAS*

ART IN CONFLICT

QUALIFICATIONS FOR STAGE-CAREER—ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY THE PROFESSIONAL—INDIAN STAGE LOOKS TO THE WEST—ABHINAYA IN DANCE AND DRAMA—QUATER-CENTENARY OF AKBAR—FILM-A MEDIUM OF EDUCATION—WANTED ART IN EDUCATION.

Cynan—the National Crown Bard and the Wedsh Reader of plays to the Lord Chamberlain—laid, in his speech at the Coleg Harlech W. E. A. summer school in June, no undue stress on the values of the rehearsal to the amateur. To a question whether attention to details and technique is not likely to make an amateur insincere and nervous, reducing his acting to artificiality, he replied that however painstaking and gruelling the rehearsal may be it is the best antidote to the stage nerves.

Values Of Rehearsal

Drama, dance and music, unlike other arts, require for their presentation, the presence of the artist before the audience. The first handicap, which the beginner has, therefore, to face is stage-fright. Practice inspires him with confidence, courage and freedom from self-consciousness, but his career on the stage demands, for its success, much more than that. Acting is an art with varied aspects and the only school which initiates the amateur in it is regular and repeated rehearsal on the stage, which implies constant practice.

It is practice, rightly said Cynan, that makes perfect in every art; but if conversely stated, practice does not make every one an actor. Histrionic talent should be the primary qualification of an aspirant for acting. Educational and cultural background is the next essential which enables him to grasp the technique of the art and to grapple with the complexities of the roles that may be assigned to him. Then regular attendance at the rehearsals brings him within reach of the goal of perfection.

Elocution is a part of acting and proficiency in it is acquired by subjugation of stage-fright through practice. The mechanistic view of acting that elocution constitutes the whole of it is held by some amateurs, but it can be easily exploded by the argument that every orator does not make an actor. Acting is an art of impersonation, of interpretation of the role assigned to the actor with the combined effort of make-up, costumes, elocution, gait, gestures, actions and emotional expressions. It is the art whose purpose is to breathe life in the character visualised by the playwright.

Starting with the hypothesis of the histrionic talent as a qualification common to the professional and the amateur, nobody will hesitate to accept the fact that the former reaps the maximum harvest of regular practice which is denied to the latter, who appears on the stage once in a way. An amateur, who is not gifted, is not justified in prizing his educational achievements as a passport to the stage and in claiming superiority over the professional. Cases are known in which the gifted professional has risen to eminence without the background of any academic education. The amateur, who is designed for the stage, should embrace it as a profession and should not flirt with it on auspicious occasions. To be in tune with art, to devote undivided attention to it is a part of regular practice.

Scope Of Abhinaya

The English term "acting", which is popularly undertsood as an equivalent of the Indian art of abhinaya, does not explain the significance and magnitude of the latter. The abhinaya system is codified and symbolic and forms a fascinating subject of study. It is the basis of Indian painting, sculpture, dance and drama and is mainly concerned in determining their specific forms. Dance and drama, though they share the stage, widely differ in their technique and forms. Abhinaya is common to both, but the extent of its allocation in each of them determines the borderland differences between the two.

Though vocal music predominated in ancient drama, certain symbolic gestures, facial expressions and actions were introduced in it in order to impart force to speech, to emphasise and elucidate the emotional implications of a given situation or to eliminate, at times, realistic representation of objects. The dance-art entirely rests on the foundation of the abhinayas It was an auxiliary but not the sole medium of expression of drama and has flourished, through ages, as a distinct entity.

The discretionary powers, which the system of spontaneous and individualistic acting confers on the actor, are not always likely to be judiciously exercised. The practice of portraying a character specially for a selected actor or actress is defective in the sense that if she or he who plays the lead is disabled or falls out, the play looses its hold on the audiences. Abhinaya—the system of studied acting—provides a safeguard against such an eventuality, as it adapts the executant to the role and not the role to the executant.

"A COMPLAINT" (By Maharaj Shri Gopinathji)

Wanted "Indianness"

The argument that the Abhinaya system leaves the executant hide-bound is quite absurd. The executant enjoys ample freedom in it for the display of his skill, grace and delicacy. His function is to interpret not only the letter but the spirit of the playwright's production. His success depends upon his capacity of understanding the art of abhinaya and of unfolding its beauty to the audience; and it is achieved through studious and sustained practice and not through amateurish efforts.

The art of abhinaya, which is a unique achievement of India, has lost its place on the dramatic stage and is not in an enviable position in the sphere of dance. The dramatic stage is hankering after wearing European colours and the dance-stage too is haunted by the phantom of the European ballet. If Bharat were reborn to-day, he would be surprised to find how his name is warmly revered but his authority wantonly repudiated. Acting threatens to degenerate into mechanical repetition of crammed dialogues and the beautiful Indian dance into haphazard movements and pantomimic gestures. An impending calamity like this must be averted. The Government ought to take the initiative in the matter and undertake to train the audiences to demand art of a superior and sterling quality.

When Ibsen, Moliere and Shakespeare are enthusiastically invited to shed their lustre on the theatrical art of India, one fails to understand why Bharat, Kalidas and Bhavabhuti are considered as old-fashioned and shifted from the stage to the shelves of the libraries and the class-rooms of the colleges and schools. The criterion of the "Indianness" of a dance or drama should be its classical technique and not merely the artistes, themes or costumes of an Indian brand. The amateurs are, by virtue of their educational achievements, in a position to explore the abhinaya system and to remodel dance and drama in the spirit of India's art-traditions. Experiments with the ill-understood western modes will lead them into a blind alley.

Akbar—The Great

At a time when earnest efforts are being made to find out a satisfactory solution of the communal problem of India, the movement for the celebration of the quater-centenary of the birth of Emperor Akbar should be hailed as a happy coincidence. Akbar, though a Moslem by faith, had distinguished himself as a highly enlightened and cultured "Indian Monarch." He had imbibed the truth of the different religions and systems of philosophy and had raised himself above racial, religious and cultural divergences and prejudices. To him the communal unity was not a dream but a concrete reality. It was based on the cultural synthesis which was one of his outstanding achievements.

An important land-mark of the glorious regime of the Monarch was his lavish patronage to art. Poets, painters, architects and musicians of note used to enjoy, irrespective of their caste or creed, a place of honour in his court. Akbar had, by his lively interest in art, demonstrated that art should be one of the concerns of the ruler. He had instilled new life in painting, architecture and music and had invested them with a distinct national character. Under his patronage art had emerged as a common and vital interest of the Hindus and Moslems and had contributed, in no small degree, to the evolution of the cultural synthesis; and in the cultural synthesis Akbar had laid the foundation of true Indian Nationalism.

Bombay has taken the lead in celebrating the quarter-centenary of Akbar. The Citizens' Committee is busy chalking out a programme of celebration and is said to be keen to give a prominent place to art therein. An exhibition of Mughal art, coins, architectural photographs, inscriptions, documents and the available literature bearing on Akbar's regime, a scheme of distribution of the copies of his portrait and music-concerts by the Moslem and Hindu musicians well-versed in the traditional Indian "gayaki' are understood to be under consideration of the committee as the items for inclusion in the programme. The celebration should not be a passing phase, but should re-emphasise the cultural synthesis which Akbar had achieved and about which India needs to be reminded at the present moment.

For The Producers

The influence which the film is capable of exerting on the construction of the social order was stressed by Mr. V. Shantaram in his address at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club, Bombay, on October 6. He said that the modern theatre is our future school where the growing generation is taught its new lessons of life while being entertained—a remark whose significance ought to be understood especially by the producers. The film is a medium of entertainment as well as education; and the producers should be conscious of their responsibilities in spite of their commercial interests. The audiences should also be alive to the educative values of the film and should be able to set the producers right if they go wrong.

Art or science stultifies itself if it fails to approach the entire community and to contribute to its well-being. Proceeding, Mr. Shantaram compared the film to a weapon which the producers can well use for social welfare in creating better conditions for the masses, or, on the other hand, worsening their lot. The film, as an art, has an immense range of approach and appeal to the masses; its values, therefore, as a medium of education and enlightenment cannot be underestimated. What Mr. Shantaram said in his address should be endorsed by every producer. The smaller and vested interests of the commercialists should not outweigh the larger and vital interests of the community.

Not Yet Nearer

While speaking on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Teachers' Training College at Udaipur on October 2, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Jaipur, is said to have stressed the need of assigning a place of importance to training in and appreciation of fine arts in education. Art ought to get a place in education to the extent of the provision of regular exercises in arts and crafts as an integral item of the day's work in the school, as pointed out by Sir Mirza.

Some of the art-minded educationists have been advocating incorporation of the courses of art-appreciation in the educational system, but they are in a minority and are unable to assert themselves. Consequently art is in no way, nearer to education. There are several other educationists who explore various avennues of reforms, but steer clear of art.

Miss Hirabai Bhatvadekar and Miss Lilabai Edekar are two enthusiastic workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you meet an old acquaintance, companion or friend, how happy you feel!

I had a renewed experience of this kind the other day. I had just entered the gate of the Grant Road Railway Station platform. There I found standing opposite an 'old' sister of mine.

Now, we had ceased meeting each other since a pretty long time, and I did not know what to do. Presently she greeted me with a smile. Thus the ice was broken and she talked and talked.

Temperamentally I am not a 'good' talker. Besides I was rather 'full' that day. What could I pour out? So I allowed her to do the talking. Sometimes only I nodded —or replied to her queries.

During the course of her conversation with me, I gathered that she now considered herself too 'big' for me. Maybe it was in fun she expressed so. But really am I not "small, pigmy", as she said?

* * *

Memories Of The Past

Naturally I began to reflect how and why our fast connections in the past had come to an abrupt end, while the fast Local Train speeded its way. At last the train reached my destination. We had to part....

Even this brief meeting was so very abrupt. We spoke about each other's welfare, about Sind floods, about the new third class compartments in the local trains. And for a long while I looked at the lovely moon shining outside—just vacantly.

I wondered if the adage "familiarity brings contempt" had played the trick in our case. But, I pondered, when had we ever been 'familiar' with each other? Then what was the cause?

As I left the compartment, I only smiled my farewell to her! And those few moments too were crowded away with the past. All the same I did feel very happy to have met her.

Once in a way when you meet your old acquaintance, companion or friend, don't you feel happy?

* * *

Meddle Not In To Other' Affairs

When two persons are busy talking with each other, it is a good policy not to meddle into their affair—especially if those two persons are older than you.

No doubt, everyone thinks he is wiser than the other person, and perhaps you like to advise. But then think it out from the other's point of view: What does he think of you anyway?

"In my opinion, you are wrong" —that is how you enter their talk. Wonderful! As if you knew their past history, their past relations and their everything—and as if he himself was not aware of it all!

Let us see: If somebody accused you of being wrong in your views or actions, would you easily relish the remark? And if not, what would you do?—Fight it out, or dub the other fellow a fool?

Give others also the same credit as you would like to have for yourself. Their own things they know better than you, as you know yours better than they!

* * *

Sind Flood Relief Fund

The following is a further instalment of donations I have received for the Sind Flood Relief Fund:—

"Friend", Rs. 15; The Fellowship Hindustan Scout Troop, Rs. 3; Mr. G. D. Tawney, Rs. 3; "In Memory of Dr. Annie Besant", Rs. 2; Miss Mohini R. Motwani, Rs. 2; Miss Padma P. Kripalani, Rs. 2; Mr. A. Vaidyanathan, Re. 1; Mr. Jogilal Munoyat, As. 4; Already acknowledged, Rs. 321; Total, Rs. 349-4.

I acknowledge the above donations gratefully, and hope to receive more, shortly. Thanks!

* * *

From My Letter Box

Bro. Bhanushankar K. Shukla, originally of Rajpipla, has written to me from Indore, as follows:—

Dear Dada,—I am writing to you after a very long time. I have come here to prosecute further studies in Sanskrit. Wherever I go, I try to popularise the Balkan-ji-Bari. Here also many friends are anxious to join the Association. Kindly send me about ten enrolment forms immediately.

I am pleased to see that friends like Bro. Bhanushankar take continued interest in this their own Brotherhood.

Then there are some tricks and riddles sent by Bro. A. C. Moorjaney. Unfortunately they cannot be used, as Bro. Moorjaney has not mentioned his address so that I could return to him these. Once more I request you all to write your full name and address whenever writing to me or sending me your contributions for publication.

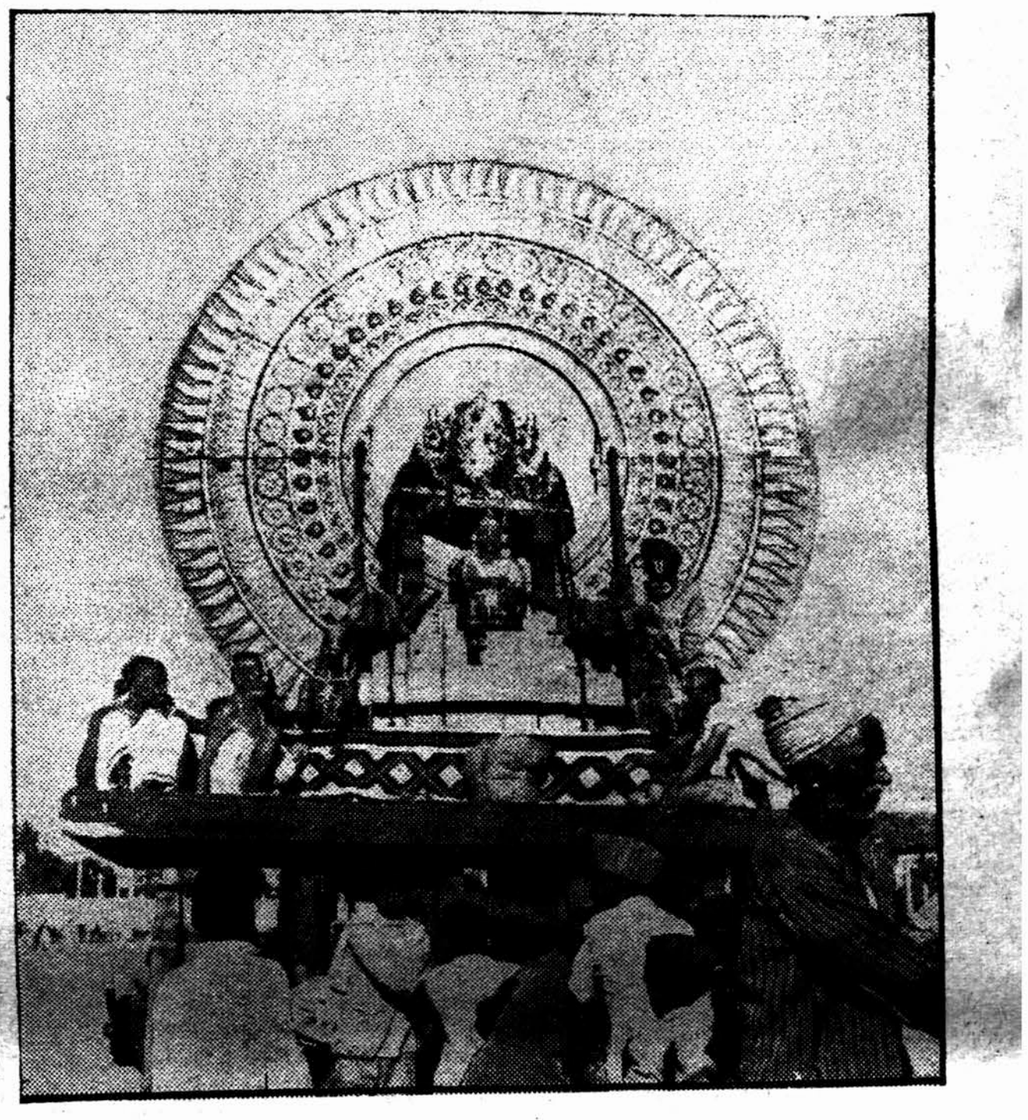
* * *

The Best Way

Sis. Nalini Parekh wants to know which is the best way to make a slow boat fast?

Answer; Tie it up!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada



Festival of the Sun-God at Mysore.
(Photo: N. N.)

Amidst Natural Surroundings: On the bank of the river Indus (left), Hyderabad, Sind, and at the hot water springs (right), Vajreshwari, Bombay.

Public Meetings 'Uncovered'!

admiration and in a voice vibrant with worship shouted out:—"Oh you "Jatayu"! You great India rubber!"

Despite these occasional reliefs, for a long time my conception of Heaven has been a place without public meetings. It is a conception which has been born, defined, crystallised and is now being finally proclaimed as the result of years of torment borne with patience and quiet dignity.

And as you must have realised by now my patience has run out and my dignity has fallen off. After mature and careful consideration I have devised a plan to alleviate the distress of myself and my fellow-sufferers. The idea is to requisition the aid of the sporting fraternity. You know just as well as I do, that there are a number of people who regard it as the main object, purpose and function of their lives

(Continued From Page 4)

to compete for and if possible win a trophy. Trophy is the magic word that calls them to selfless and resolute action.

And as a shrewd psychologist, I propose the initiation of a trophy—a trophy for a "Rotten-egg, Ripe-tomato swinging competition."

A New Trophy

Any man can run for this trophy—or any woman for that matter. All they need is a resolute heart, a steady hand and a stock of rotten eggs or ripe tomatoes or both. A competitor who swings one of the above-named missiles at a public speaker and scores a hit on the mouth will be entitled to 15 points; anywhere else on the face, ten points; any portion of the body above the waist-line, five points. Lower than that we give no points because we do not believe in hitting below the belt.

A competitor who manages to land one right IN the mouth of the speaker (it can be done with some practice, I am sure) will be entitled to a special prize and he who does the trick twice running will be said to have performed a 'hat-trick' and will get an extra-special commemorative plaque.

The number of points scored by the competitors will be added and the person who scores the highest points in each month or year will carry away the trophy.

That is the outline. Changes can be made (oh, surely) by the General Council of aggrieved reporters and others who support the scheme. I have thrown out the idea. What do you say to it, brothers?

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE?

MARATHI WRITERS DISCUSS RECENT LITERACY TRENDS

BY T. V. P.

The "Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya" is a noteworthy literary institution in this city. During the 43 years of its useful existence it has collected a most valuable stock of rare publications in Marathi and maintained files of periodicals, housed carefully in its own building.

Among its supporters are such men as the late Maharaja of Baroda and the Rt. Hon. M. R Jayakar. To many a scholar the Sangrahalaya known as Sharada Mandir has afforded valuable help in the form of old records and reference works.

* * *

This remarkable Marathi library has been celebrating its annual day for the last many years and the presidential addresses of men of great literary men from far and near have proved inspiring orations. This year's address was delivered last week by Prof. S. D. Pendse of Nagpur University.

Prof. Pendse had 'Old and New Marathi literature' as the topic for his discourse. The burden of his chiselled speech was that social welfare was the abiding source of inspiration of both old and the new men of letters and therefore he noticed a great deal of similarity in the idealism and aspirations of both.

* * *

The Sangrahalaya has, for the last two years, maintained a branch at Dadar for the Marathi-speaking population there. A discussion on 'the test of progressive literature' formed part of the programme of the annual gathering and a number of literary men participated in this discussion at Vanamali Hall.

The readers of the "Chronicle" know that there has been established of late a Progressive Writers' Association in Bombay, duly affiliated to the All-India organisation. Members of this association and others interested will find that the discussion at Vanmali Hall was on a high intellectual level which incidentally is evidence of the fact that among the Marathi literary circles, the subject of progressive art and progressive literature is by no means new.

* * *

Prof. D. K. Kelkar of Rula College in an illuminating speech laid down that all literature that made for the urge for material good of humanity with due and proportionate emphasis on freedom and restraint in every field of human activity was progressive literature.

Prof. R. D. Karve pointed out that there was no idea of justice in the scheme of Nature. Man's struggle, since time immemorial has been for securing mastery over Nature. Social justice as an ideal has emerged out of this activity of mankind. All literature that recognised this and led to as much equality as possible between human beings was, in his opinion, progressive literature.

Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Editor of "Lokamanya" accepted the criteria of the previous speakers and observed that by way of supplementing he would say that literature that contributed to bringing about socialism all over the world was progressive literature

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Editor of 'Chitra' remarked hundred per cent rationalism was the real test of all progress and therefore of progressive literature.

Mr. W. L. Kulkarni in the course of his speech pointed to the difficulty of gleaning really progressive literature from the mass of light literature that is being produced in every language of the globe. Roughly speaking, he thought that whatever tended to maintain 'status quo' was not progressive.

Mr. Sakrikar condemned most of the recent light literature in Marathi as pseudo-progressive.

Mr. Prabhakar Padhya declared that light literature added to human experience, while serious and scientific literature added to human knowledge. He insisted that all light literature must be progressive.

Prof. Pendse, who presided over the discussion that all literature that tended to create self-confidence and solution of social problems was progressive. Progress was an ever-growing quantity as far as he could see. It was very difficult to define progress, though everybody understood in a rough and ready way what it denoted.

PUJA NUMBERS

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "The Hindustan Standard", the two leading Indian daily journals of Bengal, have issued special Puja Numbers providing a sumptuous fare to their respective readers to brouse upon during the Durga Puja holidays. As is to be expected, the Goddess Durga and the festival celebrated in her honour form the theme of the principal contributions in these Numbers. The origin of the Durga-cult and the significance of the various ceremonies which are spread over a period of nine or ten days which constitute the Puja festival, are expatiated upon by learned writers and those interested in subjects such as whether the dread goddess was of "Aryan" or "non-Aryan" origin, and whether the festival was originally an autumnal one or a spring one, will find a good deal of scholarly material in these contributions.

In the "Patrika's" Puja Number, the develpoment of the Shakti Cult in India is dealt with by Prof. Asoknath Sastri, while Mr O. C. Gangoly gives a resume of modern researches linking the vedic goddess "Ambika" with the Durga of the present day. The variations in the worship of the goddess in different parts of India are described by another contributor. Quite a number of other interesting subjects besides the Durga cult and festival are dealt with by other writers in the same Number. The manufacture of loud speakers, Moghul administration in India, Hindu Astrology, psychoanalysis, marriage, Hollywood, National Government in India, the origin of music, films and film-acting, aerial warfare, and currency are a few of the subjects included in the potpourrie, which also contains an article on "Tagore the great humanist" by Dr. Amiya Chakravarty and another on "Rabindranath and Abanindranath in Indian Art" by Dr. Kalidas Nag. A beautiful coloured plate of Durga as Mahishamardini, and several other illustrations in photogravure, enrich the Number, which, being priced at annas twelve only.

The Puja Number of the "Hindustan Standard" provides an equally varied fare to the readers. Besides articles on the shakti-cult there are contributions on Tagore's symbolic drama, Indian music, education of children in U.S.S.R Czechoslovakian women, folk-sayings in Assamese, Jalaluddin Rumi, Bhakti cult in Indian music, Indian culture, impact of war on Indian economy, India and China, Hindu Mysticism, and Shaw the super journalist. There are two coloured plates and other illustrations in the Number, which is priced at Re. One.

Both the Puja Numbers will be prized by the readers.

"The Orient Illustrated Weekly" another Calcutta journal, has also come out with a Puja-time annual, embellished with a coloured plate of Durga and several other illustrations. Among the contributions of note, the following may be mentioned: "Durga in Puja," "The Importance of Bases". "Rabindranath—His Humour and Humanity," "Id-ul-Fitr," "Strange Customs," "A European Bengali Poet" (viz., Hensman Anthony) and a short story entitled "The Pals." The price of the Annual is Ans. 8.

STALIN—THE MAN OF STEEL

(Continued from Page 3)

vancing enemy and the making of tanks. They set tasks but make no predictions.

Historical Strategy

Of Stalin's strategy during the war certain aspects are already historical. The decisions which led to the fighting retreat of last Summer, the scorched earth, the stand before Moscow and the Winter campaign all bear the mark of Stalin's revolutionary intuition. It was this sense of timing that took Russia's industry on wheels eastward and brought Siberian reserves to Moscow at the precise moment when they were needed. "Nothing is as good as it ought to be" is a favourite Stalin saying, but his major plans succeeded.

Stalin's public appearances have been few since the outbreak of the war, though he has appeared in the Red Square and at the front. The people do not know how, as their Defence Commissar, he works or where and how often he meets his staff chiefs, nor are they curious to know. But everywhere one sees the working of his mind.

Latest photographs of Stalin show that the war's strain has left certain marks. His face is thinner and his hair is graying a little, but those who have seen him lately say his power of exposition, his buoyancy and his geniality are as great as ever.

Though it is doubtful whether he has had much time to take a hand at his favourite game of Russian skittles in the country recently, it is certain that his interest in current literature is still maintained. He has read numerous plays and he has addressed the young writers.

On no national leader has the future weighed so heavily as on Stalin. None has felt so acutely that on his decision depend the lives and well-being of peoples yet unborn. Fortunately for the United Nations, Stalin has always regarded himself as a fighter and perhaps there is something symbolic in the fact that as the People's Defence Commissar and chairman of the Defence Council (and as such the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces) he still wears the semi-military tunic of peacetime.

'AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON'

(Continued from page 2)

hadn't even the time to get to know each other. Companies, battalions, regiments were melting away by the hour, but orders had to be carried out".

"What orders"? Silence followed. Then the prisoner said vaguely:

"The orders to seize Russia..."

Reinhold himself, of course, had taken nothing. God forbid!

But everyone else took whatever they could lay hands on—blankets, boots, ear-rings and underwear, furcoats and children's chemises, table cloths and clocks

By and by the German began remembering: Yes, it was true, on the Western bank of the river Don in some villages women had been hung, children trampled upon. The prisoner started blinking frequently. This—to express his horror at the crimes.

"You mean, the Germans came to the Don to loot?"—Silence.

"They all took.....", the soldier murmured despondently, "Everyone took everything..... But I did not take....."

Then he was questioned about the land. Reinhold Janetzki lifted his head Perhaps he remembered his land near Shleswing, his fields, his farm? Oh, no. He thought of the new land, which had been promised to him if they were to be successful. "On, the land here on the Don is like gold! Believe me, I am a farmer and know what I am talking about..."

Robbers! They like our land. Well, let them have it—six feet over each.

HINDI BOOKS

ARCHANA, by Bhagwant Sharan Jauhari, B.A., Visharad. Published by Saraswati Prakashan Mandir, George Town, Allahabad, pp. 16 x 133. price Rs 1/8/-, size 8 1/2 x 5 1/2.

This is a collection of 51 Hindi poems written by a budding but promising young poet whose spontaneous appeal will touch the chord of every feeling heart. Hindi poetry is passing through a revolutionary stage these days. Mr. Jauhari has contributed largely and beautifully to the poetry of devotion. At times he is too near this earth while at others he flies to the heights of the yearnings of a true lover. Some of the refrains of the songs are:—"While in search of God I stumbled upon the human heart". "Life without love is a dream". "Beloved, let us dance a duet of weal and woe". "

The language is simple and the words are selected with great care to suit the music.

—B. D. V.

DANDA SHASTRA, by Prakash Narayan Saksena, Published by the U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Council House, Lucknow, pp. 280. size, 7 1/4 x 4 3/4, Price Rs. 1/4/0 Edition 1942.

This book is an attempt to place before the Hindi-knowing public the ways and means adopted in the advanced and cultured countries of the world for the betterment of the society as well as the criminals. All the legal, social and scientific methods dealing with this problem have been given in detail Some of the subjects treated are:—Punishment, its purpose; History of the Jails, Child Delinquents Reformatory Schools, Grown-up prisoners,, Hardships of Jail life, the Physical and Moral Well-being of the Prisoner, etc.

—B. D. V.

"NEW CINEMA (FILM) GAYANMALA", Edited by Mr. Jehangir A. Deboo, and published by him from Digi St., Navsari. Price As. 6.

The author has published the first part of a series of books for Indian songs with notations for play upon harmonium. The songs included therein are some popular Hindi hits from Jhoola, Khan-Daan, Punarmilan, etc. The author seems to have taken great pains over elaboration of his notation system. The paper shortage has deterred him from embarking on an ambitious plan of bringing out a large volume; instead he has contented himself with a modest beginning with a few songs in booklet form, the second part of which is in preparation. The author's appeal to music fans to encourage him in his humble efforts will deservedly find ready response.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

NOON, Malik Sir Firozekhan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon); Lawyer and Politician born 1893; Educated at Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford, Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-1926; Member, Punjab Legislature, 1920-36; Minister for Local Self-Government Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education Minister, 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-1941; Labour Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42; Defence Member since July, 1942; Punjab National Unionist; Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford. Publications: Canada and India 39; Wisdom From Fools; India Illustrated, Scented Dust.

Thus the generally reliable "Who's Who" on the subject of Sir Firozekhan Noon.

★

"Scented Dust"?

Now it is not rare to find a politician who is a novelist. Indeed, some people believe that a political career is the best training ground for writing of fiction. Our Mr. Munshi is an outstanding example of a politician—novelist and even Mr. Churchill once wrote a novel. But the Defence Member of India—or can we call him 'Defence of India' Member?—has gone one better: he has written a novel with a purpose. Attention, progressive writers!

Author Firozekhan Noon does not believe in "Art For Art's Sake." His is a novel of purpose, not just literary embroidery. And it has a fragrant title, SCENTED DUST.

In a foreword, the author sets forth the purpose of the novel in these words.

"In February 1939, when I was on my way back to England by sea, I met an American lady who asked me if I knew of a book which would give her a bird's eye view of India. She was particularly interested to know of the life in the villages, the economic position of the peasantry, our system of taxation, the condition of our women, our religions, our politics, what it was that prevented the people in joining hands against the British, our system of Government, the place in it of the British officer, how he behaved towards the people and what was the constitutional future of India. She was not willing to read any book written by a European no matter how objective. I have attempted to answer her queries in a language which is not my own, and if some of my readers feel that in discussing highly controversial issues, due deference has not been paid to their possible reactions, I crave their indulgence."

In a sort of epilogue provocatively entitled "For The Pedant", we are told: "I have given you historical facts, only the names of persons are fictitious."

★

This Bird Has Myopia!

So it is a well-rounded contemporary history of India that the author wishes to present in fictionised form. Reminds one of Tolstoy's "War And Peace" and Upton Sinclair's "World's End" series of novels. But when we sift the dust—it smells but can hardly be called scented!—What do we find?

There is a galaxy of characters—English officials, Hindu moneylender, Hindu Professor and Muslim cultivators, besides minor Government servants, watchmen, etc. And so through them the American lady (for whose benefit the book has been written) is given a "bird's eye view of India." This bird, we are afraid, must get its eyes examined by an optician!

Malik Sir Firozkhan Noon looks at India just as you would expect such a staunch pillar of the British Empire to look. The cultivators are ignorant and supersitious and talk about the *sahibs* in terms of *"mai-bap"* and *"hazoor"* the *sahibs* are condescending and patronising, the nationalist politicians are depicted as jabberers, and the rebel educated youth, Ali, is finally tamed and convinced of the great virtues of constitutional advance towards self-government—within the British Empire, of course!

★

True To His Salt

In the end, the great and noble *sahib* Mr. Lincoln, returns to India to run a leper colony and his old and faithful servant Sher Khan declares, "I have eaten the salt of Mr. Lincoln and even if he is going to serve in the leper asylum I am not going to desert him. I shall be true to his salt and not disgrace the name of my family and my ancestors by being a coward...."

What about the rebel son of Sher Khan who had once dared to talk to the *sahib* about the curse of British rule and India's right to be free? He has seen the error of his ways, while rising in the world to the status of a Minister of Health, and makes the following speech, addressing Mr. Lincoln:

"I was very rude to you during that interview. I did not know then what I do now, that you have a heart of gold and that you love my country and my people even more than any of us.....You have enslaved us with your kindness."

★

Sher Khan And Firozekhan

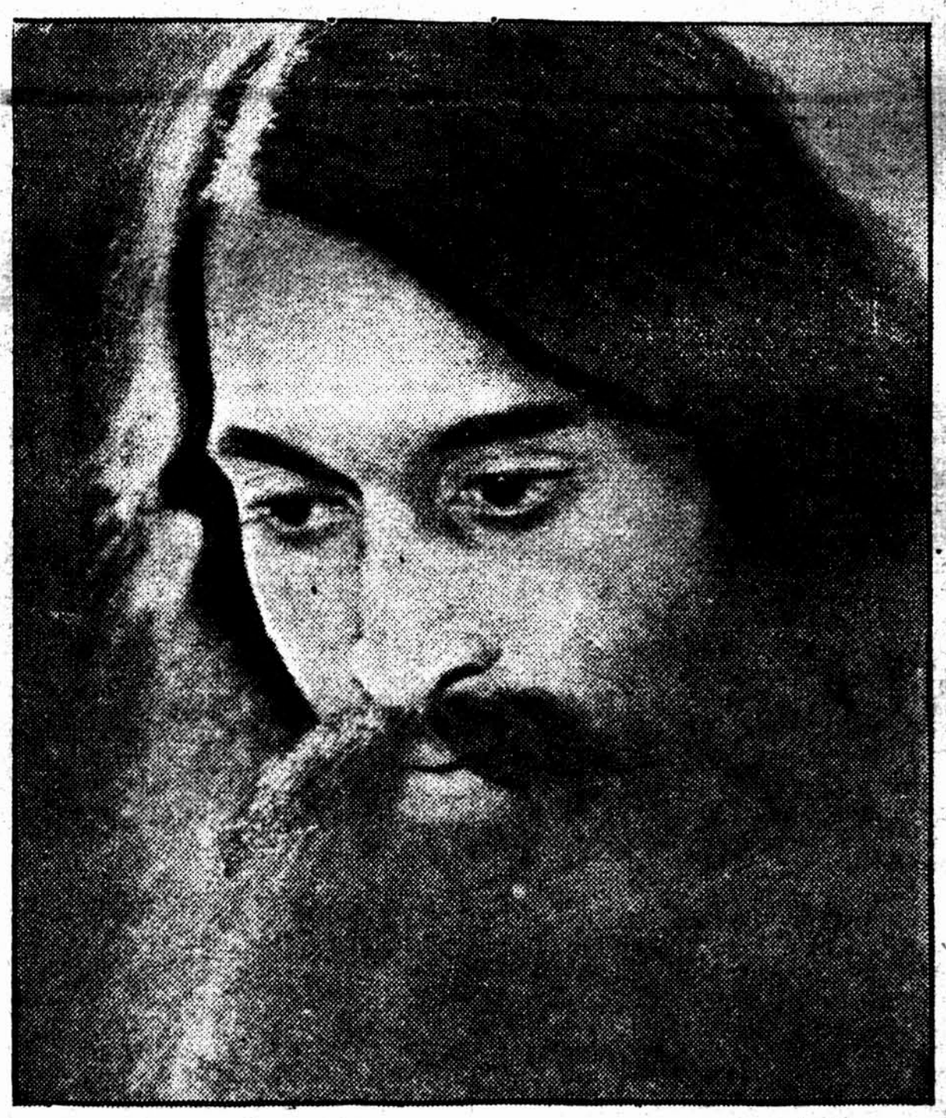
And so, whether it is by a Dyer's cruelty or by a Lincoln's kindness, the Indian is destined to be kept "enslaved." And Sher Khan, the Gungadin type of Indian, is the ideal of our Defence Member.

Yes, Sir, Sher Khan is going to be true to his master because he has eaten his salt—just like Sir Firozekhan Noon, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt. St. J., M. A. (Oxon), LL. D. (Toronto H. C.), etc., etc.

"Main Hoon Khana Badosh"

Having dusted our minds clear after reading through the Defence Member's novel, we took up a book which, really and truly, can be called "Scented Dust." It is an Urdu book, *"Main Hoon Khana Badosh"* by Devendra Satyarthi, also a Punjabi like novelist Noon. The title can be only inadequately translated as "I am A Vagabond" for *"Khana badosh"* is one of those beautiful Persian words which lose their beauty and significance if rendered in another language. Literally it means, "home on shoulder"—the eternal gypsy ever on the move, with his pots and pans and dogs and goats and wife and children carried along wherever his wandering feet lead him.

Devendra Satyarthi is one of those wanderers—not aimless, though—who never tire of a change of scenery, to whom the distant horizon ever beckons and who seek fresh adventures of the spirit along with the thrills of vagabondage, whose heart is always light even if the feet are bruised and weary. His own life is as interesting as the book he has written.



DEVENDRA SATYARTHI

The dust this vagabond collected is really scented!

★

Iqbal Saved Him

Twelve years ago, young Devendra, then a College student decided to commit suicide and would have departed for the other world had it not been for a strange and memorable chance meeting with the late Iqbal, the great Urdu poet-philosopher who persuaded the young man to give up his idea of self-immolation.

Devendra decided to give life a trial and has never regretted that decision. For these twelve years he has been wandering up and down the dusty highways and byways of India—from Kashmir to Colombo, from Baluchistan to Burma. He grew a beard, reduced his needs to a minimum, travelled without ticket when he had no money, walked when he was caught by the ticket collectors, starved when he could not buy food. He bypassed the cities and went into the interior—into the heart of India—he talked to peasants and untouchables, lived with them sharing their joys and sorrows, he even conversed with the birds and communed with the trees. When his parents tried to chain him down by marriage, he ran away with the golden chain itself. One wanderer became two. Now they are three—since a daughter was born in the wilderness where Orissa merges into Andhra.

★

Songs Of India

And all this time Devendra Satyarthi has been collecting folk-songs—songs of suffering and songs of joy, wedding songs and songs of separation, songs about ploughs and songs about 'charkhas', about trees and about birds, songs in all the known languages, thousands and thousands of songs—the immeasurable treasure of unwritten folk literature that lies hidden under the scented dust of India.

★

This Dust Is Really Scented!

It will take him many more years to complete his work and still more to translate, classify, compile, edit and publish them. But *"Main Hoon Khanabadosh"* gives us a glimpse of the work he has done, of the treasure he has collected and the infinite joy he felt while on this treasure-hunt.

From his little essays and pen-pictures, enlivened by relevant quotations from folk-songs, we get a picture of India totally different from the picture one would get if one read through "Scented Dust." Revealed by Satyarthi is a country beautiful and vast, a people simple yet sensitive, unsophisticated but not unintelligent, loyal in their friendships, smiling through their sorrows and woes, ground down in poverty and yet unbreakable is their spirit which finds expression so eloquently in these simple songs of common man. So long as the Indian peasant can sing, his soul shall not be crushed by famine, flood or foreign rule.

★

Peasants' Voice Of Protest

And yet Satyarthi is no escapist seeking to forget the grim realities of life in pastoral symphonies. Indeed, his very "escape" has brought him nearer a proper understanding of social and economic conditions of India's millions. For he has found that in these folk-songs are mirrored not only the subjective feelings of the peasants but also their objective conditions. Sometimes directly, sometimes through allegory and symbolism the peasants' voice of protest rises in song.

Also, though he never consciously sets out to prove it, he reveals an unmistakable unity of India in the songs of its people. Can we talk of India's "disunity" when we find, for instance, that one particular song is sung in different languages, with very slight variations, in Bengal, Chhota Nagpur, Rajputana, Punjab, Bundelkhand, Madras Presidency and U.P.?

Devendra Satyarthi will live to earn the gratitude of his countrymen. His work has already received the approbation of Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore. But Satyarthi needs no encouragement, no compliments, no praise. He gets his full measure of reward when on a dark night he sits with some peasants round a flaming *"alao"*, a simple musician strikes up a tune on the primitive *"dholak"* and the voice of some dusky village maiden rises up in song. rises up towards the smiling stars!

Our True Serial Story

By H. J. Timperley

TERROR IN CHINA

(VI) China Must Be Saved

"Chinese civilization and political philosophy have survived because of the widespread belief among the Chinese people that rulers were appointed by Heaven to bring about the welfare of mankind and the promotion of the public good.

While the Japanese have had much to say about the holy nature of their campaign, the actions of their uncontrolled soldiery and roving adventures have created the impression that the whole enterprise is nothing more or less than the machinations of the devil.

"European political control as exemplified by colonial administrations in Oriental lands has persisted because European colonial administrators learned to apply in limited measure what we admit to be the political philosophies of the early Chinese sages, and thus they ceased to be regarded as bands of uncouth barbarian adventurers intent upon destroying Chinese civilization and culture, and in time ceased to be regarded as hateful tyrants intent only upon gorging themselves on the spoils of war and the sweat of the enslaved population.

"But the Japanese failure to comprehend the inwardness of Chinese civilization was matched only by their equal inability to understand the reasons for the persistence of European colonial administrations on the Asiatic coast. The result has been inevitable degeneration of Japan's 'holy war' into a sordid pillaging expedition not greatly differing, except in extent, from the activities of the piratical gangs which harassed the China coast in the earlier days.'

All this deliberate destruction, looting and burning of Chinese property is another phase of the Japanese terror in China. It is in this fashion that Japan makes war upon the "obstinate Chinese Government" and the "lawless Chinese army."

Crime Against Education

The wealth of evidence here given represents only a cross-section of the happenings which were an integral part of the Japanese invasion. It has been necessary to reject a great deal of similarly well-documented material because of space requirements. The reader should bear in mind that the reports contained herein cover a relatively few large centres where neutral foreign observers chanced to be stationed. Happenings in the rural areas of occupation as a whole, directly affecting as they did the agrarian population which constitutes more than 80 per cent of the total population of China, would fill a volume by themselves.

At the same time, little mention is made in this book of such attendant factors as the systematic destruction of educational institutions such as the well-known Nankai University in Tientsin, with the evident intention of annihilating the sources of higher education in China.

Apart from vague suggestions of exaggeration, the Japanese authorities have not denied that outrages were committed in Nanking and elsewhere by the Japanese Army. In strict privacy Japanese civilians of the better sort have admitted with deeply felt shame that the reports were substantially true.

Japanese Argument

By official apologies the defence put forward appears to be (a) that these were but isolated incidents, and (b) that the same sort of thing has happened in other wars. "Granted", says a recent Japanese pamphlet, "that certain atrocities have been committed by the Japanese troops, and that certain incidents have arisen between Japanese troops and foreigners, let us say that such cases involve, say, 0.1 per cent, or 0.5 per cent, or even 1 per cent of the Japanese forces on Chinese soil. Taking the highest figure of one per cent, does that constitute an 'enormous' percentage of 'bad characters' among the Japanese troops when such troops number several hundred thousand men? The answer is plain to all fair-minded persons."

To suggest that the widespread violence reported in these pages with a wealth of authentic detail represents only an exception to the rule, and that for this reason one should close one's eyes to the horrors of war and the proverbial brutality of soldiery, would be to deny the very foundations of justice and ethics. If cruelty is the exception, then it should be all the easier to protest against what has happend and show our abhorrence of it; if it is the rule, then it is all the more necessary to prevent its repetition.

Dangerous Influence

Indeed it is surely the current tendency to condone monstrosities by such arguments; that is one of the most dangerous influences dragging the world back to anarchy. What we need is unconditional allegiance to law, decency and morality for their own sakes, and not allegiance to them only if the other fellow will subscribe to them too. Such allegiance is not allegiance, and certainly not morality at all.

Those who try to explain away these facts with the threadbare excuse that all wars have yielded their crops of horrors, tend to forget that Japan's primary offence against international decency is the fact that she is making war upon China at all. The calculated brutalities which have accompanied the war simply makes that offence just so much more serious.

Probably it will have occurred to some readers to question how far the outrages by the Japanese army in China were simply the result of the troops running wild in the heat of victory, or how far they may have represented a policy of deliberate terrorism on the part of the Japanese authorities. The facts of the case point to the latter conclusion.

Military excesses are understandable, though still inexcusable, where they occur immediately after the occupation of a city, especially when the occupation comes at the end of a wearisome campaign. But in Nanking, however—to quote one outstanding example—outrages by Japanese soldiery went on for three months after the occupation of the city and were still continuing when the writer left China early in April, 1938. One is thus forced to conclude either that a considerable section of the Japanese army was out of control or that it was the wish of the Japanese High Command to strike terror into the hearts of the Chinese people in the hope that thereby the latter would be cowed into submission.

Painful Conclusion

Either conclusion is equally painful, but there is no evading the choice. Nor does there seem reason to doubt that precisely similar treatment would be meted out to any country which the Japanese army might invade. This age is supposed to have seen the awakening of a Japanese nation highly civilised by its contact with the West yet boasting of an ancient culture. But in this very supposition lies the root of the troubles with which the Far East is now beset.

In his very able book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," the one time American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, says: "To the American Government Japan was a friendly powerful and sensitive neighbour which within the short space of a single human lifetime had emerged from the isolation of a feudal military autocracy into a modern industrialised State. Under the guidance of a very farsighted group of older statesmen, she had assimilated with extraordinary rapidity the material elements of Western civilisation. Her energetic and intelligent people had made gigantic strides in the technical arts, manufactures and commerce. This industrial development was also gradually resulting in a liberalism of social and political ideas. Japan had adopted a constitution with parliamentary features and she had been extending suffrage among her people."

False Veneer

Thus did Japan appear not only to the American Government but also to the peoples and Governments of all Western nations. Many Chinese too held this view. But this is a false assumption stemming from a superficial observation of facts, and upon this error rests the whole common concept of Far Eastern politics. In the pages that follow the quotation given above, Mr. Stimson adds: "The basic inheritance of the virtues and weaknesses of militarism had been only partially modified by developing the ecomic and social conditions of industrial revolution and the ideas of Western democracy which had come with it, and their Government still reflected these two elements as yet imperfectly blended and each striving for mastery."

The modern industrialised State of which Mr. Stimson speaks is in cold reality only a vehicle for the feudal military autocracy which is Japan; Japan's common people, be they peasants or factory workers, have to-day almost as little say in the control of their destinies as at any time in the history of Japan. Japan is ruled by her militarists in alliance with great family trusts which control the economic life of the country.

The people have no democratic rights and liberties, since the Diet is powerless; there is neither free speech nor free press, it is a criminal offence even to think that the constitution—which gives absolute power to the Emperor—should be altered. Anyone who ventures to speak against war goes to prison, as witness the arrests of hundreds of Liberal professors, authors, journalists and teachers and two Labour M. P.s from December, 1937 to February, 1938, for having "spread anti-war talk."

So Long

Wars of aggression are the time-honoured remedy employed by Japan's ruling class for social discontents. So long as the myth of prosperity through easy conquest is believed, the semi-feudal landowning militarist caste can hope to stave off agrarian reform and preserve its economic and political power. So long as aggression is supported by big business interests, there is unity of aim amongst those who hold power.

If, however, aggression became both dangerous and unprofitable, if in particular economic pressure were exerted by Britain and the U. S. A. upon Japan, there would almost certainly be a split between the militarists and the plutocracy which would enable the Japanese people to win their freedom and stop the war.

The mass of the Japanese people have nothing to gain and much to lose in this war. They are dying and being wounded while their families suffer from rising prices, longer hours of labour and growing dearth of the necessities of life. Wounded soldiers are kept from talking to their relatives by not being allowed to see them alone, and severe censorship prevents the Japanese people from knowing that Chinese resistance is stubborn and the war likely to go on a long time. Government is afraid that if the truth were known the morale of the civilian population would weaken.

Big Business Wants Profit

Financiers and big industrialists who realise their vital dependence on Britain and America would want to call a habit to aggression if we cut down their profits by boycott and made it so difficult for Japan to buy war materials that only the totalitarian economic policies of the military could enable Japan to fight at all. Big business in Japan is far from powerless, but supports the war so long as it appears profitable and not dangerous to itself.

What has happened, and is still happening, in China is something which must concern us all—advocates of collective security and isolationists alike. It is my fervent hope that the story of China's present travail, and especially of those noble men and women at Nanking and elsewhere whose experiences have been recounted in the foregoing pages, will serve as an inspiration to all who have at heart the cause of international justice.

Surely China cannot be allowed to succumb unless mankind is prepared to renounce for many generations to come its right to decide between right and wrong, and is willing to risk a repetition of such unspeakable horrors as China is suffering to-day.

There can be no hope of peace for any of us unless we can set up and maintain some permanent system of collective security which will protect peace-loving nations against aggression. The shadow of war will not be removed until we begin to realise that, as Hendrik Willem Van Loon has pointed out in one of his books, we are all of us fellow passengers on the same planet and the weal and woe of everybody else means the weal and woe of ourselves.

(THE END.)

Fair One (to noted seer) "Oh do tell me, Professor, what does it prognosticate if one falls down stairs?"

Noted Seer: "A visit from the Doctor most likely."

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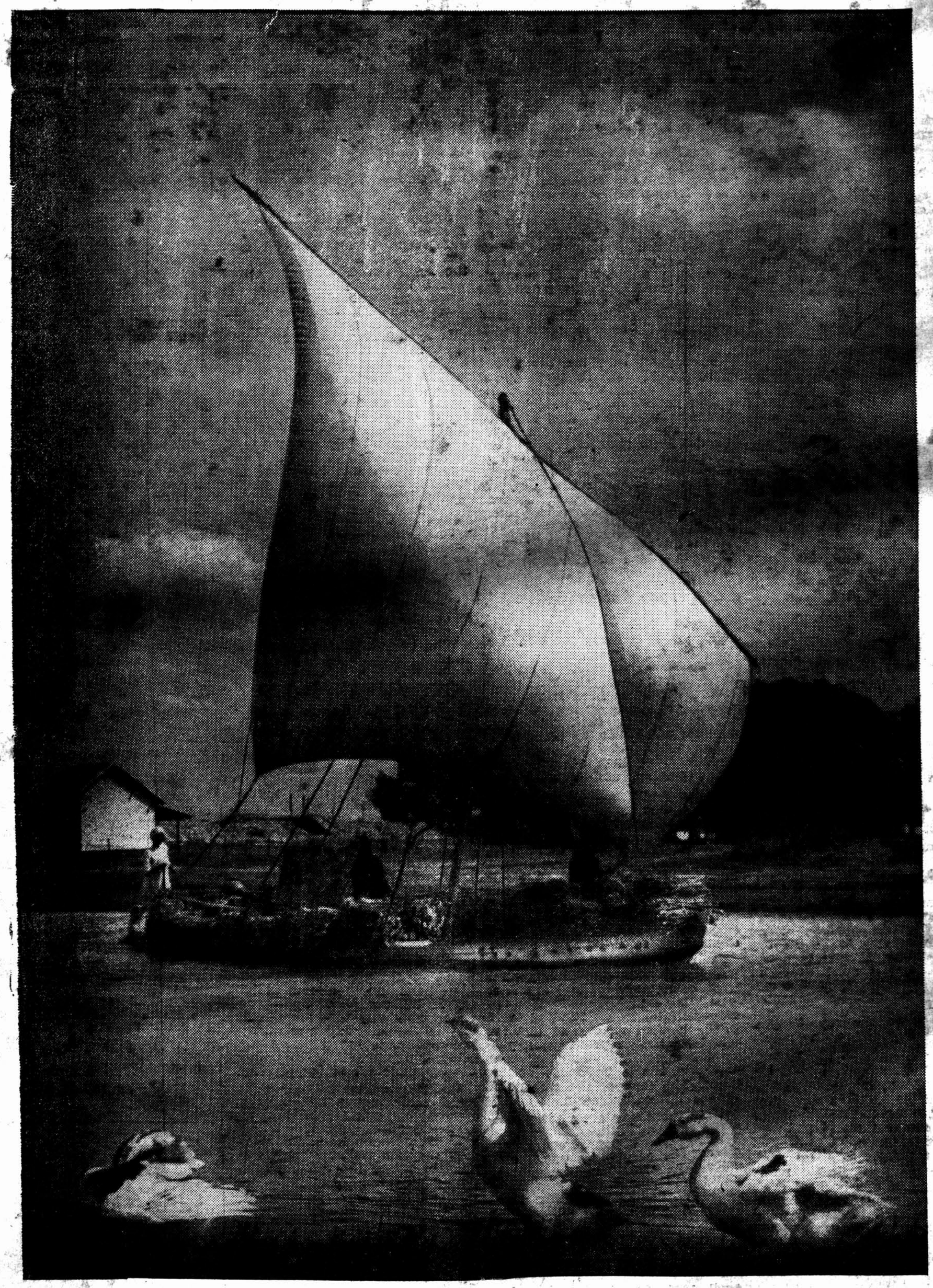
WHITE WINGS



—A. M. Hussain

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